MAINE FARMER.

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Maine Farmer.

Farm Accounts.

We have often spoken in these columns, of the great importance of keeping an account with the farm, and while we have no doubt that every thoroughly systematic farmer does so, we fear that there are yet many who get their living by tilling the soil, who are not systematic to the extent of knowing exactly how well their business pays. We often hear the remark made that farming does not pay, and again that the profits of farming are not equal to the profits of other kinds of business, but on questioning those who entertain these views we invariably find that they do not keep debt and credit with the farm, and consequently, do not know the exact profits of their business. What would be thought of a merchant who should conduct his affairs in such a manner that he could not tell his yearly profits? He would be very likely to fail, and does not intelligent farming require as much brain work as trade, and is it not of equal importance that an account of profit and loss should be carefully kept? If a merchant loses in one operation, he expects to make it up in another, but how is he to know how much he is to make up in order to have the balance on the right side of the ledger, if he keeps no accounts?

A navigator who should attempt to cross the ocean or cruise along the coast without making the proper entries in the "log book," would soon find himself upon rocks or shoals, or far out of his course, and many a business man not excepting the farmer, has been stranded from the same cause. When a mechanic pursues the heedless course of keeping no account of profit and loss, he is pretty sure, sooner or later, to step down from his position as master, and assume again the place of a journeyman. Now is there anything in the nature of agriculture that will prevent a farmer from going the same way, if he pursues a similar course? If there is, we fail to see it.

Will not our farmer friends who have never kept an account with the farm, begin this spring, which is the proper season of the year to open the books, and try it for one year, and if they are not pleased with the result we shall be glad to know it. The farm should be charged with the interest on its market value, with the labor performed upon it, with the wear of tools, the amount expended for seed and fertilizers, with the taxes and with all other direct expenditures necessary for carrying it on, and should be credited with the rent of buildings, crops, the growth and product of the stock, including poultry and swine, and with all the improvements. The result of one years' trial we believe would be so satisfactory, that it would not be thereafter neglected. And we believe further, that this would convince even the most skeptical, that the farmer's life, even as a source of profit, is greatly to be preferred over all others, and more especially when we take into account all of the other concomitant advantages.

After a fair trial of farming in a particular way, an accurate account of profit and loss having been kept, if the profits are insignificant, or if there are no profits, then the farmer will be admonished that he must change his methods, and he will find that the account he has kept will generally indicate the proper change to be made, while without such an account, he will either go on in his blind way, until he is stranded, or if aware that his losses are greater than his gains, he will have no data to guide him in such a change as will give more favorable results. We believe in farming for profit, and when figures show that in pursuing a particular line of farm operations there is no profit, then there must be a change, but such a change should be intelligently made. The farm ledger will show what particular enterprises have resulted in loss and what in gain, and the changes can be made accordingly.

April Suggestions.

It is well to examine the stock of seeds on hand and take measures for procuring such as may be wanted. There is always a marked difference between plants produced from good, perfectly developed and ripened seed, than from seed that is unripe, and perhaps in other respects of inferior quality. Many an acre of corn and grain has failed or partially failed, of producing a good result, from the use of bad seed. It is far more economical to pay a high price for good seeds, than to accept poor ones as a gift.

Trees may be transplanted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and how much it would improve the aspect of the country if farmers would plant trees along the sides of the road to the extent of their farms! The elm, rock maple and ash are all hardy, and make fine ornamental trees; young trees of these varieties are scattered through the forest in every part of the State, and are easily accessible. In transplanting, the holes should be made large over but not too deep. As many of the small roots as possible should be saved uninjured, and with the soil of the native bed covering them. Rich soil should be used in filling up around the tree, and the covering of the roots should not be higher than the surrounding land, or than it was around the tree before it was transplanted. If the top is too heavy, either part of it should be cut away, or it should be protected from the winds by tying the trunk to a stake driven firmly into the ground beside it. Many persons who will agree with you in the propriety, and even in the importance of planting trees along the roadsides, neglect to do it because it takes so long for them to grow up, and while they are waiting and neglecting it, little shrubs transplanted by others become respectable trees. Twelve years ago this spring we transplanted a few sugar maples which were then about an inch in diameter. They were set out along the road at proper intervals, to the distance of about twenty rods. Not one of them failed to grow, and now they are thrifty trees, affording an abundance of shade, some of them measuring six inches in diameter near the ground.

If scions for grafting have not already been cut, it should now be attended to; though if the grafting is done before the buds start, it will not make so much difference. The production of first quality fruit is not yet carried on to the extent that it ought to be. In some of the large orchards there are still comparatively few trees that bear good fruit, and much of that raised even swine will reject. Good apples in prolific fruit seasons make cheap pork, and only give the swine a chance and they will take care of themselves, for apples for their purpose are not essentially improved by cooking. A tree bearing good fruit occupies no more ground and requires no more care than one whose product is nearly or quite worthless, except to work up into cider, and we always give the preference to that cider which is made from nice grafted fruit; it is not only better cider but it makes better vinegar.

At this season sheep and especially forward ewes should daily be supplied with some roots; potatoes or turnips will answer sliced fine and sprinkled over with a little salt. This will prevent that costiveness, which sheep fed only on hay are liable to be troubled with, and which if long continued, may result in other troublesome diseases. Oats make good food for sheep, or oats and corn mixed, only care should be taken not to feed too liberally. Unthreshed oats fed occasionally instead of hay, are greatly relished by sheep, and they will do all the better for the change, at any time, but this feed is not likely to be found in many barns at this season of the year, unless saved for that purpose.

Nothing is gained by ploughing before the land is in a suitable condition of dryness. Light, porous or gravelly soils may be plowed as soon as the frost will permit, but clayey or retentive soils are greatly damaged by being moved while still wet, and should be allowed to remain until they can be worked without adhesion. If such lands are thoroughly underdrained, the tendency to heaviness or adhesiveness will be, to a great extent, removed, and they can be worked much earlier in the season. Until they can be drained, it is a good plan to plow such lands in the fall when the frost of winter will so pulverize the soil that it will be in a condition to be worked much earlier in the spring, than when left for spring plowing.

Notes.

The meeting at Saco, a report of which may be found in this number, though thinly attended on account of the bad traveling was very satisfactory on the whole, and profitable. The farmers present seemed to take an intelligent view of the situation, and are by no means despondent on account of the times. A considerable number of the wives and daughters of the farmers were in attendance, and showed an interest in the subjects discussed equal to that of the men. A sumptuous dinner was served up by them to which all were made cordially welcome and to which ample justice was done. The farmers of York are bound to live well, even if their statements are true, that they are not gaining, and who has a better right? We are under special obligations to the officers and members present for courtesies kindly and cordially extended.

A call has been issued for a sugar convention to be held at Elmira, N. Y., on or about April 10th. The object is a general discussion of the production of sugar from beets, amber, cane, corn stalks and other saccharine plants adapted to cultivation in the Northern States.

Some of the farmers from the Connecticut river valley visited Portland last week, to make enquiries with regard to sugar beet raising, with a view of introducing this industry into their section of the country. There is an interest upon this subject developing throughout New England, and as Maine has taken the initiatory, other States naturally enough come here for information.

The United States Supreme Court has decided adversely to the Cochrane patents upon the processes for the production of the finer grades of flour, and in favor of the millers, which will result in a saving to the latter of many millions of dollars, and will keep down the prices of the best grades of flour where they ought to be. The point decided by the courts is that the re-issued patent was invalid, and that the royalties claimed under it need not be paid.

"The Northern Shepherd" is the title of a little 12 mo. volume published nearly forty years ago by the Kennebec Agricultural Society. We would like much to obtain a copy of this little work.

The April number of the American Naturalist is at hand. The leading articles in this issue are Animal Music, Its Nature and Origin; The Artificial Mounds of the Island of Marajo, Brazil; Native Bitumen and the Pitch Lake of Trinidad; Notes on an Extensive Deposit of Obsidian in the Yellowstone National Park. These with Recent Literature, General Notes, Scientific News &c., go to make up a valuable number. Published by McCalla and Stanley, Philadelphia.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of the British Dairy Farmers' Association in London, Prof. Sheldon submitted for the consideration of the Committee, an arrangement he had been able to make with some manufacturers of dairy utensils in the United States, whereby specimens of the newest and most approved implements in use in this country, would be sent over for exhibition in the London Dairy Show, to be the property of the Association on the payment of the freight charges from America. The suggestion for obvious reasons, was unanimously adopted.

The formula of Dr. Nichols for home made fertilizers, to which reference is made in the report of the proceedings at Saco, is as follows: Take one barrel of raw bone flower, fifty pounds of gypsum and three barrels of dry wood ashes, and ten gallons of water; make a heap of the bone, gypsum and ashes on the floor and pour on the water. Agitate with a hoe until the whole is thoroughly mixed. This the Doctor says, forms a perfect plant food, containing all in the desired properties, that plants require.

During the month of March, the Maine Central Railroad Company sold 68 tickets for different points in Aroostook county, most of them for Fort Fairfield and Caribou, and nearly all the purchasers of those tickets were going there with the intention of making that county their home. The company propose soon to issue tickets for the round trip to Caribou and return, for $15.00 or twenty-five per cent reduction from regular fare. This is for the benefit of those who propose to go there prospecting with a view of settlement.

In General Tilton's article in No. 17, on "What crops shall the farmers grow," in the 9th line of the 4th paragraph, our types make it read "This decreases prosperity etc;" it should read, "This increases prosperity," making a material difference in the meaning of the sentence. We regret such errors, but they will creep in sometimes, notwithstanding the greatest care is observed in reading the proof.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

Branch Meeting at Saco.

A branch meeting of the Board of Agriculture was appointed at City Hall, Saco, on the 3d inst., in connection with the quarterly meeting of the York County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry. Of the members of the Board, there were present Mr. W. W. Harris, President, and Mr. Dane of York. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Deering of the Saco Grange, and Hon. Seth Scammon of Saco, called to preside. Mr. Haven A. Butler was chosen Secretary. On taking the chair Mr. Scammon made a few appropriate remarks, and stated the subject for discussion first in order was Sugar Beet Culture, and declared the question open for remarks from any who desired to address the meeting. Mr. Boothby of Saco being called upon, read a paper upon the Culture of the Sugar Beet for Farm Stock, as follows:

"During the past few years the farmers of Maine have come to consider as never before, the question of raising such crops as will be the most profitable, not only for the present but for the future. The first question in arranging plans for the spring's work is, how can I use the manure I have on hand with such commercial fertilizers as I may be able to buy, so as to produce the best results. Years ago, no farmer thought of this sort of thing. The yearly programme was handed down from father to son, and must be carried out to the letter. The old ruts were too deep for any one to think of getting out of them, until necessity compelled them to do so. The farmer planted just two acres of corn, an acre and a half of potatoes, just because his father planted that much. He plowed the old ground in the fall and the new ground in the spring, having a garden of just such dimensions as his ancestors; and taking care to commence no new undertaking on Friday, and continually consulting the almanac to note the changes of the moon, to know when to plant and do other farm work. Those were the good old days, and the farmers lived up to the light they had.

But now farmers are beginning to associate brain work with muscular labor and the result is already seen and felt in our improved modes of farming. The cultivation of the sugar beet is comparatively a new idea in this part of the country. Few have engaged in it, or thought of its value as a crop, The few who have tried the experiment feel that they have been amply paid for their efforts. Most farmers feel that some changes are necessary in their farm operations. They feel that it is unsafe to plant as many potatoes as formerly on account of the pestiferous beetle. Now there is no doubt that the sugar beet for farm stock, is the best substitute for the potato, that has yet been tried or thought of. It yields more food per acre than any other crop, can be kept through the winter and late into the spring without material damage or loss, and as feed for cattle and sheep, I believe it has no equal in the catalogue of root crops.

The nutritive qualities of sugar beets are great, and for hogs, there is nothing produced upon our farms better, considering the cost of raising. Some farmers feed them to hogs in a raw state, and say that the animals thrive well, and one man in this city last year, wintered a large number —as many as 50 hogs, giving them nothing during the winter but beets. No man who saw those hogs could believe that beets as an article of food for hogs are a failure.

And then it would be far better for us as farmers, to spend less money for corn and shorts, and produce more roots on our stock. Our dairy men tell us and in fact we know from experience, that in order to make cows pay a good profit we must feed them with something besides hay and grass, and we shall find that beets are the most valuable auxiliary food for the late fall months and also in spring after the cows come in, before the pastures furnish a sufficient supply of grass. I believe there is nothing better than roots to supply that change, the necessary change of diet, and these beets are the most valuable, not only because they contain the most nutriment, but because they furnish a healthy food. They aid the digestive organs of animals and enable them to obtain more nutriment from the fodder consumed than they otherwise would, and keep them in better health and condition.

Now a word in regard to seed. There is a vast difference in the nutritive properties of the different varieties of beets. The mangel wurtzels grow large and produce a large yield per acre, much larger than any other kind. But in substance they are deficient. The old lady said she did not want to drink four cups of water to get one cup of tea; so with the mangel wurtzel; they are large in form but lacking in nutriment. Then there is a great variety of sugar beets, but there are none which seem to thrive so well in our soil as Lane's Imperial. The farmers of Vermont raise them extensively and consider them superior to all others. Experiments upon the College farm at Orono go to support the same view.

They should be sown as early in the spring as the frost is out and the ground is sufficiently dry to be well pulverized. Many lessen the yield per acre by sowing too late. There are many roots that do not grow rapidly till after July, but this is not one of them. In regard to the amount of seed, if the seed could be sown so that the plants would grow equal distances apart, one pound would be sufficient per acre. What we call one seed contains from one to five seeds. It is far better to use too much seed than too little. It does not require much labor to thin them out in the rows while weeding, and much more time to plant them a second time. We use about four pounds of seed per acre. This put in drills two and one-half feet apart, will leave about four seeds to every foot, and this is none too many to provide against all the mishaps that plants are liable to. If planted in drills two and one-half feet apart, a cultivator can be run between the rows and it will require but little more labor to raise an acre of beets than an acre of potatoes. The average yield is about 20 tons per acre. Some report a larger yield on land under a high state of cultivation. Dr. Loring of Massachusetts, made a specialty of sugar beet raising a few years since, and raised 48 tons per acre. All of our best beet crops have been raised by the application of farm yard manure spread broadcast, and plowed or harrowed in. We can have a great increase of crops if in addition to this we should use well rotted manure in the furrows, having the soil well pulverized."

Mr. Deering of Saco said the time has come when farmers must turn their attention to new farm industries, and from the time the subject of sugar beet culture had been suggested, he had felt a deep interest in it, and thought it might be of great value to the farmers of York county. He wanted to get all the information on the subject possible.

Mr. Ira G. Doe said that he believed it to be true that the farmers must change, to a certain extent, their farm operations, or they would run behind hand. But this new enterprise must be backed up by the farmers, in order to make it a success. The capitalists cannot succeed alone. He said that either clay or sandy loam was adapted to the production of the sugar beet. He thought that in a favorable location with proper management, 21 tons to the acre might be produced, and at $5 per ton this will amount to $105 per acre, with a fair prospect of improving upon that yield, as farmers become more familiar with the business.

Mr. Hammond of North Berwick was hardly prepared to discuss the question, because he knew but little about it. He was inclined to be skeptical with regard to the profit of sugar beet raising, as stated by those in the interest of the beet sugar manufacture. He believed that sugar beets are worth more than $5 per ton for stock, and in what had been said with regard to raising them for that purpose, he heartily concurred, but had little confidence in the success of the proposed industry, so far as the manufacture of sugar is concerned.

Mr. Witham of Biddeford said there were many questions to be taken into account and he was glad to hear the opposite side discussed. He believed that it required good soil for the successful cultivation of the sugar beet, and this is an important question; are our soils adapted to it? He tried it on a small scale last year, and his success was a failure. Farmers must feel their way, and not rush blindly into any scheme, although he argued that some change must be made. He concurred in the opinion that sugar beets are worth more than $5 per ton for stock.

Mr. Pease of Cornish said what we want is facts not theories. He had a little experience in sugar beet growing and he proposed to give it. Mr. Gennert visited Cornish last spring, and advised the farmers of that section to go into the cultivation of the sugar. He prepared 25 square rods of land, bought two pounds of seed and sowed it in drills, the same as he would plant fodder corn and covered it the same. They were found to be too thick and he thinned them out. He raised 110 bushels from the piece. The ground was green sward and he spread on at the rate of six cords of green manure to the acre. He fed them to cattle and swine and it was a profitable crop. But to cultivate sugar beets successfully the land must be good; they cannot be grown upon poor land, and the better the land, the better the crop. He believed that sugar beets can be successfully raised in York county, and profitably for stock, leaving out the question of sugar.

Afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by the President, who introduced Mr. W. W. Harris, President of the Maine Board of Agriculture, who proceeded to address the meeting upon the subject of Sugar Beet Culture. He began by stating that the introduction of this industry into Maine is generally regarded as an experiment, but it is really no experiment. He then proceeded to give an account of the progress of this industry in Europe since 1853, showing that its increase had doubled every ten years, and that the production of all other crops had kept pace with it. The business was carried on to some extent in this State last year. The company agreed to pay and did pay $4 per ton; he did not think this was enough; he would not raise them for that. This year the company had concluded to pay $5 per ton delivered on the cars; he believed that at this price the business will pay. He thought farmers would be measurably sure of getting 20 tons to the acre, and this he thought would pay as well or better than anything else. Mr. Harris went on to explain the value of the refuse of the factory, how that for every five tons of green beets, there would be one ton of dried pulp which in the process of manufacture had lost nothing but the sugar and water. This pulp was sold at $1.50 per ton and its value as feed for stock, &c., is almost as great as before the sugar is extracted. In this respect the farmer almost fully realizes the boy's wish of "having his cake and eating it too." Mr. H. then referred briefly to the success of the cultivation of beets for sugar in Europe, and thought we should profit by their example. No country can grow beets richer in sugar, than we can in Maine. Our sweet corn is sweeter than that grown anywhere else, and that quality of the soil and climate which will produce this result, should and will produce the same effect upon sugar beets.

Mr. Harris said he addressed the meeting as a farmer. He had no interest in the Maine Sugar Beet Company, but having had a little experience in this business, the Company thought he might give the people some information that would be of interest to them. The speaker then gave a detailed account of his operations last year. He thinks that land that will produce a maximum crop of corn will produce a maximum crop of beets; there is no question about this. His experiment last year was tried upon a light clay loam. Beet culture should not be associated with ordinary gardening; the farmer should aim to do his work with as little hard work as possible, and sugar beets can be raised with very little hand labor. In answer to a question, he thought that the beet crop will leave the land in better condition than potatoes, and equal to that of corn.

Mr. Scammon said he did not come here to speak, but to hear and to learn. He had been much interested in the remarks of Mr. Harris', but he would like to know something more of the details of the work, the depth of planting, the extent to which the soil should be pulverized, and the kind and amount of dressing or fertilizers necessary. Mr. Harris proceeded to answer. He thought the person who had a plenty of good barn-yard manure, would not be under the necessity of procuring commercial fertilizers; in case there was a lack of manure he thought well of the Stockbridge fertilizers; this company furnishes directions as to the amount needed for different crops. He had been feeding to his stock the past winter, both mangel wurtzels and sugar beets, and his idea is that the latter should have a decided preference; they contain less water and are richer in food substances. This was said in answer to the question as to the relative value of the two roots. He thought that good crops of beets might be raised upon sod land, but it is not safe to rely wholly upon this. He thought land in good condition for corn is safer and better.

He thought that Maine should raise her own bread, and not only that, but her own sugar. Some six or seven hundred tons of foreign sugar were brought into the Atlantic seaports last year, and every pound of that sugar represents a certain amount of gold which goes out of the country.

Mr. Milliken said the value of the beet tops for feed had not been spoken of. They are excellent food for cows, and he thought entitled to consideration in this connection.

In response to the question as to whether ordinarily, a second crop of beets can be raised on the same soil by using the same amount of fertilizers, Mr. Harris said he could not state from his own experience, but the statements of others went to show that it could.

Mr. Hammond of Berwick thought it would be more profitable to feed sugar beets to stock, and depend on the sale of stock to raise money, than to raise beets for the sugar factory at $5 per ton.

Mr. Doe said he raised 300 bushels of different kinds of roots last year, without a whole day's work. It was all done by odd jobs, and cost but very little, while to raise his corn crop, it took many whole days' work. The root crop leaves the land in better condition than any other, and he believed that a primary object with the farmer should be the improvement of his farm. He had the interest of the farmer at heart; he would not recommend farmers to go heavily into this business at once, but do something this year; try it, and see what the result will be.

Mr. Deering of Saco raised from 30 to 40 cart loads of roots last year and fed them to his 20 cows; he believed sugar beets worth one-fourth more for cows than other kinds, and he thought farmers should raise them, if not for the sugar factory, to feed out to stock. The experiment could not entail any loss.

Mr. Hall of North Berwick, gave the result of his experience in root growing last year. He planted an acre and a half of mangel wurtzels. He put upon the land seven cords of manure. He planted it by hand and favored that way of doing it. It took 3 1-2 lbs. of seed for the piece, and the crop was a great success. He believed in growing roots for stock, and if a surplus is left, it is well to have a market for it. But it required care and work to do this; he believed in putting the hand labor right to the business.

Mr. Doe thought the matter of having a market for our surplus crops of such importance that it should not be lost sight of. The Beet Sugar Company must have material to go to work with, or they must give up the enterprise, or go elsewhere for a supply. This year is a turning point in the matter, so far as this section is concerned. He thought it for the interest of York county farmers to go into the business of raising the sugar beet, to a certain extent the present season.

An expression was asked to ascertain how many of those present propose to plant at least half an acre of sugar beets for the Company the present year, and twenty-eight persons arose in response to the call, about half the number present.

Mr. Milliken enquired whether farmers cannot manufacture their own fertilizers by dissolving the bones in sulphuric acid.

Mr. Frank R Milliken who had experimented some in this direction, thought at present prices, it is better to purchase than to undertake to manufacture on a small scale. He spoke favorably of the sugar beet enterprise, and thought it might be successful; something must be done to enable the farmer to meet his expenses.

Mr. Scammon said he had used much phosphate in the cultivation of sweet corn, and he believed there was a better way of obtaining it than by purchasing the superphosphate of commerce. He thought that by mixing together ground bones, unleached ashes, sal soda and slacked lime, and wetting down the mass, a fertilizer could be made which would be just as good and much cheaper than any that can be purchased. Of course, there must be a certain proportion of each of the ingredients to insure success, and Dr. Nichols of Boston, has furnished the formula.

Mr. Boothby of Saco, said there was a unanimity of sentiment that sugar beets are a profitable crop for stock. Farmers should therefore raise them, and if they find they can afford to sell them for $5 per ton, they can sell them as a cash crop, otherwise they can feed them to their stock.

Mr. Going of Saco, was interested in the subject under discussion, and believed that something of value to the farmer would grow out of it. It requires land in good condition to grow sugar beets, and land should be brought into this condition whether this crop is to be raised or not. He believed at the prices offered, sugar beet culture would be a profitable crop.

The entire discussion was carried on in a somewhat informal manner, but great interest was manifested in the subjects considered. On account of the bad travelling the attendance was light, and it was not deemed advisable to continue the meeting another day, and a final adjournment was had at near six o'clock. Our report claims to be only a brief abstract of the proceedings.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes from Granite Hill Farm.

The Northern Spy.

The Northern Spy tree has the reputation of being a slow grower and a shy bearer and I am inclined to think that its reputation is well sustained; not so much perhaps by its slow growth as by its not coming into bearing early, if that is what is meant by being a shy bearer. Judging from a limited observation I should say the tree bears abundantly and regularly when once it gets into the habit of it. But the trouble is, it does not begin soon enough to satisfy people who are impatient of results. When collecting fruit for the fair last fall, I was introduced into the garden of a gentleman who resides in the city of Augusta, and who, by the way, is quite a successful fruit culturist. He had several Northern Spy trees, the oldest having been set thirteen years, and some of them were very large and beautiful to look upon; but, says he, they have never borne any apples as yet to amount to anything, and I am seriously thinking of regrafting them. Pointing to one very handsome tree, I said, that tree is large enough to produce four barrels of apples. I know it, he said, but it has never borne to amount to anything, but once and then only about a bushel. I remembered the time quite well, for the generous owner gave us some of the choicest specimens for our fair, and being perfect beauties, they took the premium. Well, but you say, it don't pay to lightly cultivate trees for thirteen years and get only a bushel of apples. No more it don't.

Now, says I, my friend don't get discouraged, try them a little longer. In the first place you seeded your garden down to grass some years ago and have ever since cropped the grass and not mulched or manured your trees at all. In the second place, while they have been making this rapid and splendid growth, you have not cut them back at all nor pruned them much, if any. Now just look at that tree, large enough to bear four barrels of apples—there is twice too much top; thin it out properly and cut it back and ten to one you'll have fruit. I know it, he said, I ought to have done it, but somehow I have dreaded to do so, it looked so nice.

In conversation not long since with another resident of Augusta, known to be a most successful and thorough farmer and who has a very thrifty young orchard, he said, "My Northern Spy trees are old enough to bear well, but they have not yet, and I am about to graft them over, but I do not know what to put in as a substitute, unless it be the Red Canada or Hubbardston Nonsuch." He mentioned one tree which was an exception to the rule in that it bore one year a tremendous crop, so big that it sapped the life-giving or fruit-producing element so completely out of it that it had never produced anything since. So there are other trees that do actually tear themselves to death and that tree will not go with friend Smith's Baldwins. In justice to the Baldwin, let me say right here, that ours do not cut up any such capers as Brother S. talks about. Our Baldwin trees bear abundantly and regularly as they have for more than thirty years; we have a very large number of them, some producing fruit one year and some the next; occasionally there will be a tree among the lot one-half or two-thirds of which will bear this year and the remainder the next. I like the plan. Old native trees, regrafted into the Baldwin, are generally speaking very short lived.

We have in our own orchard about forty trees of the Northern Spy. Ten of them, if I remember rightly, were set twelve years ago. I do not see but what they have grown as well and are as large on the average as trees of other varieties set at the same time, including Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, R. I. Greening, American Golden Russet, Rambo, Colvert, Cooper's Market and Fameuse. The Baldwin trees, if anything, are a little ahead in growth, but they have produced no fruit, to amount to anything, yet, and in that respect they are on a par with our Northern Spy trees, as also the American Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet and Cooper's Market. But I do not feel in the least discouraged; I *know* that the American Golden Russet will bear enormous crops frequently, and some every year—not from experience but from good authority—and therefore I am confident that these other varieties will bear well, when the proper time comes. Our Northern Spy trees as well as some other varieties need pruning and thinning out very much, and I am determined to do the work thoroughly next June, but I have no experience in the matter of *forcing* young apple trees to bear early or against their will, and will consequently leave that part of the subject to others. I suppose it can be done, but can it be done safely without detriment —either temporary or permanent—to the tree? That is the question. In certain forms of animal life, there is a tendency to early or precocious fruitage, to the detriment of growth, which must be checked in order to obtain a perfect development of the animal. The same is true in the vegetable kingdom. Take, for instance, the Red Astrachan, or Duchess of Oldenburg trees. Their tendency to bear enormous crops young is well known, and that tendency must be checked, or the tree will be injured. One Duchess of Oldenburg tree, set only one year from the nursery hung so full of fruit that I was tempted to leave half of its burden on, and the consequence was that the tree made no growth this year, while others in the same row, with only a few specimens left on them, made a fine growth. Now when the whole tendency of a tree is to growth and not fruit, the same rule ought to work; that is, check the growth and develop the fruit. I take it, however, that we ought to work in the matter cautiously and not to go at it with fire and tongs. But, as I said before, I have no experience in the business, and hope to hear from those who have. W. P. A.

Hallowell.

For the Maine Farmer.

Questions Answered.

In the Farmer of March 1st, H. P., of Augusta wants to know what the crops were that were raised on my land previous to my corn crop. The land was seeded down about eight years ago, has been top-dressed once since, but got down to about a ton of hay and weeds to the acre. In the spring of 1877, I bought 4 cords of stable manure, badly burnt, spread it on and plowed it under; sowed oats and barley and raised 40 bushels. Late in the fall I plowed in the stubble. In the spring of '78, I hauled on three cords or thereabouts of manure and plowed in as stated in my former article. Brother H. P., also wants to know why home raised corn is worth to me more than western corn. I am no chemist, but my reason for thinking home raised corn is better than western corn is that it makes sweeter bread, while bread made from western meal is dry and almost tasteless. Besides, most of the corn brought into our village is in a damaged condition, having among it a great many black and worthless kernels. And then, I know that my stock are doing as well this winter on corn and cob meal, as they ever did on western meal. My better half says it takes more water to wet western meal than it does home raised meal, and the more water it takes the poorer the bread. I do wish some competent man would analyze some corn of both kinds and settle the question. I will furnish the corn free of charge to the person who will do it. I hope others will give us their experience in feeding and which they prefer. I think grapes of our own raising are a little sweeter to me than those brought from afar. I know they are pure and clean and I love to sit under my own vine and eat the delicious fruit that my own hand with the blessing of Heaven has produced. He also wants to know what is the relative value of shorts and beets for stock. I cannot tell precisely, but I find that when I have four or five tons of beets to feed to my cattle, horses, hogs, &c., I do not have to raise money to pay railroads for bringing it to me. Will H. P., tell us whether he has made money feeding out all he raises, and what he buys for his stock at the present price of beef and pork and dairy products. J. H.

Newport.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes from Waldo County.

While calling on your subscribers in Troy, I made a pleasant call on W. J. M. Bagley, who is now in his 98th year. I found him reading his paper without the aid of glasses. He retains his mental faculties remarkably. There are but few men of his age now living. He told me he had not been as well the past winter as formerly, but is looking forward to the opening of spring with as much interest as men of younger years. He thinks he may be the oldest person who takes the Farmer in Maine, or rather the oldest man; if there are others older Mr. Bagley would be glad to hear from them.

Good Stock.

Mr. Eben Thompson of Unity, has a two year old steer grade Hereford, which girts 6 feet 9 inches, stands 4 feet 9 inches high and is 7 feet long. He is a very handsome steer, nearly perfect in every joint. Mr. Thompson would like a mate for him.

Mr. Stephen Band of Thorndike, showed me a calf that weighed 137 pounds when droped. The cow is a grade Shorthorn; the calf is deep red and is remarkably handsome. Mr. Robert Cornforth of Unity, showed me some good cattle and horses which proves that farmers are taking more pains to improve their herds by keeping better animals and feeding better.

I had a pleasant call on Hon. Joseph Farwell, who has recently moved from Rockland, on to the old homestead in Unity. Mr. F., has made thorough repairs in the buildings, laying out some four or five thousand dollars, adding much to the looks of the place. Mr. Farwell has retired from active business life to spend his declining years on the old homestead, and one would suppose, to look at his surroundings that he must take real comfort.

Thorndike Station.

This place has grown up like some of the western villages. When the railroad was built a few years ago, there was only one house; now it is a smart active village, supporting five stores, harness and blacksmith shop, besides the Station House and out buildings. It boasts of its lawyer and doctor, two necessary things to have in a growing community. The buildings are all new, making a very neat and pretty village. J. P. C.

For the Maine Farmer.

From Western Aroostook.

The advice of Horace Greeley was "Go West young man." That of the Maine Farmer is "Farmers of Maine, raise your own bread." Well I went West with partly the intention of making a permanent stay of it; but after a residence out there of two years, I was satisfied that out West and I could not agree. So on returning to Maine, I was content to here abide and share the lot of a farmer. Of late years I have been raising my own bread, and should now favor the good, sound advice of the Maine Farmer. The farmers of this part of the county have raised enough to bread them until the next crop comes off, but we labor at great disadvantage to get our wheat properly milled. Wheat goes from here to Presque Isle and Houlton to be milled by the hundreds of bushels. What mills we have here were not first-class when built, and the many years' use since they were built, has not improved them. Here is the best location for a good flour mill that I know of in the county. Being the headquarters of the lumbermen for the Aroostook and its tributaries above us, it would give a ready market for the flour at a higher price than at any other point in the State. In this town is one of the most reliable privileges for a mill that could be desired, which would be given to the builder; also the town would exempt a mill from taxation for a period of five years, perhaps longer. Now here is a chance for a man possessing some capital to help open up this section, which is to be the great granary of New England; meanwhile he would be doing well by himself. N. D. Smith.

Masardis.

For the Maine Farmer.

West Oxford Notes.

The winter has been quite severe though we have not had a great amount of snow, until recently. There have been two snow storms within one week—some fifteen inches in all so we will get the six weeks sleighing this year in March, as old people very often say. We have some three feet of snow on an average up to the 24th, with as good sleighing as has been this winter. The farmers here do not sell much hay, but feed it in order to keep their farms up. Potatoes are not raised largely, as the beetle troubles us badly, and we plant just what we can fight for and no more. Apples have kept very well this winter, and are quite plenty. Good No. ones are worth from one dollar to one dollar and twenty cents per barrel. Potatoes are selling for 65 cents, hay fourteen dollars per ton, and corn sixty cents per bushel. Sugar beets can be grown throughout this county, but my experience is, that the soil for them should be thoroughly enriched, and well pulverized if a good crop is realized. But one thing is certain, beets cannot be raised for five dollars per ton, and carted here in Oxford county; and they are worth nearly double that price for stock and hogs. But very little lumbering is carried on this winter in this vicinity, as the low prices keep everything quiet.

Denmark, Maine. C. B. Smith.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes from Phillips.

I was much pleased with the report of the Maine Dairymen's Association in the last number, of the Farmer. I intended to have been present, but circumstances prevented. Dr. North's paper on the improvement of cows—if farmers would read and take it home to themselves—is worth the subscription to the farmer for five years, individually. In a paper read at Newport at a meeting of this same Dairymed's Association, it was stated that the cows in Maine, on the whole, were not worth 50 per cent. of first rate cows. Too many lambs are kept. The remarks of President Nelson and Messrs. Pike, Snell, Keith, Howard, and others ought to raise an interest in the State for better cows. The dairying is destined to bring many thousands of dollars in the State of Maine; it is the enteseprise that we must look to; it is one of the greatest for keeping the farms in good condition. We have no fear of over stocking the market with a good article of dairy products while England remains. Seward Dill.

Phillips.

Notes and Queries.

Own Your Land.

A community of small farms well cultivated by sober, industrious, intelligent farmers, is the most prosperous and a State made of such communities is prosperous and progressive. In such, manufactures and commerce flourish, and property bears the highest prices. The greater number of persons that own the land, they cultivate the better. More interest is taken than where land was rented. Greater efforts are put forth to keep up and increase fertility. More pride is taken in fences, farm buildings, orchards and ornamental appendages. J. W. L.

Sugar Beet.

Mr. Dunham, of Bangor, has just given an interesting lecture on the Sugar Beet, before the East Surry Farmers' Club. Our farmers are much interested in the matter, and promise to do their "level best." The East Surry Farmers' Club expect to grow a vessel load, using chiefly marine manures. W.

A Large Calf.

Mr. J. L. Ricker, of Waterville, has a full blooded Jersey heifer three years old that dropped a calf weighing one hundred and five lbs. Who can beat that?

Query.

Will some one please state through the "Farmer" the proper time for setting fires in orchards, for the destruction of the codling moth which is so destructive to our apple crop. O. Robinson.

Windham.

Hay, corn and wheat plenty; stock of all kinds wintering well; sleighing pretty well ruined; snow in fields thin; unless we have late snows April will be hard for grass. Fruit buds have come through in good shape. D. H. T.

Mt. Vernon.

I have a cow in good condition which comes in about the first of June. Recently on straining her milk I have found little hard lumps, the color of cream, upon the strainer. The cow has a good appetite and has no appearance of having garget. I would like to know the cause and also the remedy. H.

Augusta, Maine.

Reply.

In reply to your Sidney correspondent, H. R. Smiley, I would say, sow your land thickly to buckwheat, the thicker the better, and plow it in when it is in blossom. By sowing early you can raise two crops, the first to plow under and the second to seed. Treat your witch grass land in this way and you will eradicate every root. The object in this way is to smother the roots. Wm. Dumont.

Shaker Village, New Gloucester.

Mate Wanted.

For a dark red steer, three years old this spring, girts 6 ft. 7 inches. Also one, 1 year this spring, girts 4 ft. 7 inches. Direct Wm. L. Prince, Cumberland Center, Maine.

Wheat.

Mr. Sanford Creamer, of Waldoboro, reports twenty bushels of nice Lost Nation Wheat from less than 3-4 of an acre; sowed five pecks.

Will some of your correspondents give us a little information in regard to nursing sheep and lambs. J. L. H.

Belgrade, Maine.

Big Porker.

Mr. Thomas H. Knight, of North Windham, slaughtered a hog the 29th inst., 17 months old, that weighed when dressed 682 lbs. Beat this if you can.

North Windham. From a Subscriber.

Large crops of wheat were raised in Aroostook county this year. My son James H Tilley, has just thrashed the balance of his wheat crop which amounted to 257 bushels in machine measure. He sowed 7 1-2 bushels of Eureka wheat on 5 acres, and raised 133 bushels; sowed 7 bushels of Lost Nation on 3 1-2 acres; raised 84 bushels; sowed 8 bushels Club on 4 acres; raised 30 bushels. The Eureka is the best here and makes more flour and better quality than any other. We are raising great quantities of good wheat and we have not mills enough to grind it. The mills that we have cannot make the flour as fast as the people use it and poor mills at that. What we want is a large steam grist mill at Presque Isle, of the latest improvement; it would be a good investment for capitalists. Henry Tilley.

Castle Hill, Aroostook, Maine.

Seed.

H. H. Hawes of Riversside, and A. W. King, of Charleston Maine, have the Peerless potato to spare for seed.

Bradley's Phosphate Prevents Rot.

Last spring I bought one-half a ton of Bradley's Phosphate. Three barrels I

Maine Farmer.

Augusta April 12, 1879.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE, OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Postage Free to all Subscribers.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post-office direction or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers the printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Cumberland county during April and May.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with time honored custom, and by the advice of the Executive Council, I appoint

Thursday, the 17th inst.,

AS A DAY OF

Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

And that the occasion may be duly observed, let all unnecessary vocations be laid aside, and each and every one devote himself to self-examination, seeking with contrition and humility forgiveness for past offences, and resolve by Divine assistance to lead a wiser and a better life.

ALONZO GARCELON.

Given at the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this third day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third.

By the Governor,
EDWARD H. GOVE, Secretary of State.

Pensions.

In order to answer frequent and repeated inquiries in reference to the various provisions of law granting pensions, we have collected the following statistics as a specific and general reply to the many interrogatories put to us. All countries have granted rewards to those who rendered distinguished service in either the military, naval, or civil service; in our own country as a general rule pensions have been granted by general law as an allowance for past services in the military or naval service. The temptation to reward party activity, if the granting of pensions for other than military service, was adopted, is so great, that we have as a rule refused to change our system. The only exception, has been made in case of the Judiciary. Now, the law permits the retiring of a Judge of the United States, from the active duties of his office, upon full pay, when he shall have arrived at the age of seventy years, if he has served his country by wearing the judicial robes for ten years. Congress has in a few special cases, notably the one of the widow of Abraham Lincoln, departed from its strict rule and bestowed upon the person an annuity.

In Great Britain there are hereditary pensions; annuities attached to an office or title, to the end of time. Officers in their civil service are appointed for life and if the office by act of Parliament is abolished, the person thus deprived of employment is granted a pension. With us, pensioners are divided into two general classes, Invalid and gratuitous. The invalid pensions are given to those who have become disabled in either the military or naval service of the United States, in consequence of wounds received or sickness contracted in said service, so as to be in part or whole, incapacitated from supporting themselves, or those dependent upon them, or to the families of those who were killed in the service. Gratuitious pensions are given for eminent service upon the field of battle or in defence of the Nation's honor upon the deck of a man-of-war; they are generally granted at the close of a war, or a term of service. Of the 278,021 soldiers who served in the war for our independence, fifty-seven thousand, six hundred and twenty-three received pensions and the aggregate amount paid to them as pension money was in round numbers, forty-six millions of dollars. The last surviving pensioner of our revolutionary struggle under the general laws was Lemuel Cook, of Clarendon, N. Y., who died May 20, 1866, aged 104 years.

The total number of enlistments of all kinds in the war of 1812 was 527,654; the pensioners of this war were included upon the general roll, among the invalids, widows, &c., until Feb. 1871, when a pension was granted for sixty days' service in this war and 295,916 persons served this length of time; of this last number nearly forty thousand received pensions.

The total number of enlistments in the Mexican war, was 73,264, of whom 11,308 were pensioned as invalids. In 1861, at the outbreak of our civil war, Congress cut off from the benefits of the pension laws all pensioners in the rebellious States, and the names of those known to be disloyal, residing elsewhere, were stricken from the rolls. In 1867 by act of Congress all widows in the insurgent States who could prove their loyalty during the civil war, were restored to the pension list. The total enlistments in the army during the late war numbered two million, six hundred and eighty-eight thousand, five hundred and twenty-three men, and up to the present time more than one hundred and forty thousand of these soldiers have received pensions as invalids and a larger number of pensions have been granted to widows, orphans and those dependent upon the soldier or sailor. The pension payments of the United States exceed in liberality those of any other nation on earth. We grant pensions from twelve dollars to eight hundred and sixty-four dollars per annum. In addition, this government has established and maintains, five Homes, for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, located at Washington, D. C.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Dayton, Ohio; Hampton, Virginia; Togus, Me.; where no soldier who is entitled to the benefits of these institutions has ever failed to gain admission and which cost the people of this country over one million of dollars per year, to support.

The annual appropriation for pensions has been for several years about thirty millions of dollars, but the recent act of Congress granting pensions to commence from date of disability or discharge will require a sum variously estimated from fifty to one hundred millions, to pay the arrears due. These pensions the Commissioner of Pensions has just commenced to pay, and they will be paid as fast as the cases can be examined and approved, by a check on the Treasurer of the United States payable to the order of the pensioner. The law granting these arrears of pensions does not recognize an attorney or claim agent, and the pensioner is prohibited by express provision of law, from paying any portion of it to an attorney or claim agent.

Pensioners totally disabled are now paid $864 per annum, which is the largest sum ever paid any class of military pensioners by any government. Up to the war of the rebellion and for some time afterwards this class received $96, but it has been gradually increased by nearly every Congress until it is now nearly ten times the former figure. The last increase was from $600 to $864. The "totally disabled" are such as have lost both eyes or both arms, or both legs, or are otherwise entirely disqualified from physical exertion.

There are over fifty different classes of invalids on the rolls, not including widows and orphans and special cases, like Mrs. Lincoln. The disabled and invalids receive all the way from $12 to $864 per annum. At the beginning of the present fiscal year, as we learn from the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, there were:

Receiving.	Annually.	Receiving.	Annually
531	$12 00	18	$138 00
10,734	24 00	4,709	144 00
1,291	31 93	125	150 00
4,591	36 00	255	153 00
132	45 00	101	156 00
25,332	48 00	38	159 96
1,042	63 96	1,860	168 00
45	67 92	1,266	180 00
18,219	72 00	627	192 00
445	84 00	605	204 00
468	90 00	11,192	216 00
18,310	96 00	772	240 00
618	102 00	6,386	288 00
43	108 00	206	360 00
4,328	120 00	831	375 00
18	129 00	704	600 00
135	135 00	11	864 00
61	135 96		

All these pensioners will be entitled to arrears of pensions from date of disability to the date that they first commenced drawing pensions, but the rate will be fixed at the rate prevailing at the date of being placed on the rolls.

The ravages of death and marriage (widows marrying are no longer entitled to pension) are rapidly reducing the roll, but it is counterbalanced by increase in rates from time to time and enlargement of the list, so that the annual payments for the next five years promise to be larger than for the last five years. However, the minor children on the rolls are now coming of age rapidly and will all be off the list within four years. June 30, 1878, there were 35,434 minor children on the rolls. Last year 10,321 were dropped, having become of age. This year 8,975 will be dropped, and next year 5,997, leaving 10,141, which will nearly all expire in 1881 and 1882.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS. We have received from General W. S. Tilton, the capable and efficient Deputy Governor of the Eastern Branch of this Home, situated at Togus, a copy of the annual report of the Board of Managers to Congress, for the year 1878. From this report we have obtained the following facts, relating to the Eastern Branch of the Home: The total number of disabled soldiers and sailors cared for during the year was 1,351; 267 were admitted during the year; 121 were re-admitted; 92 were honorably discharged; 6 dishonorably discharged; 45 transferred to other branches; 47 deserted; the average number present during the year was 836; 17 of the whole number supported during the year belonged to the regular army and 1,330 to the volunteer service and 4 to the navy. Of this number 1,340 were disabled during the war of the rebellion, 2 during the Mexican war, and 9 during the war of 1812. Of the whole number only one is a colored man; 2 are under 40 years of age; 818 between 40 and 50 years of age; 510 between 50 and 70 years of age and 21 over 70 years of age. Five hundred and seventy are married with either wives or minor children living; 568 are native born; 783 foreign born; of this number 549 were born in Ireland; 81 in Germany; 51 in England; 48 English Provinces; 32 in Scotland; 9 in France; 7 in Switzerland; and one each in Belgium, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Wales. Of the whole number cared for during the year 917 could read and write; 434 could do neither, and of this class 26 per cent were native born and 74 per cent foreign birth; 256 have been treated in hospital and 609 in quarters; 45 have died during the year, making the per cent of the number of deaths with number cared for, 2.14. Six hundred and sixty-four have received pensions and the total amount they have received amounts to $70,272.98. Of this sum $10,023.23 was retained by the Home, $27,296.75 was sent or used for benefit of dependent's wife, mother, child, or sister, and $4,185 is still held by the Home in trust for the pensioners, which is invested in Government 4 per cent bonds.

Fifty-five men have been employed in the boot and shoe manufactory and the total product of the manufactured goods is $12,819 26, net profits of same $4,255.21. The total number of inmates employed for pay (at all seasons) is 257, and the total amount paid them for service or labor $22,385.98. The library has 4,326 volumes and 18,796 books have been taken out and read during the year. The reading room has 22 daily papers, 115 weeklies, 20 magazines and periodicals. Protestant religious services are held every Sunday and Catholic religious services every other Sunday. There are two dramatic associations, which give entertainments during the winter and a fine band of fifteen members, who furnish a never failing source of amusement for the men; thus with lectures, concerts, library, reading room, billiard tables, bowling alley, &c., the men have various sources of amusement. A bakery and surgeon's quarters have been built the past year at a cost of $3,775. The Farm has produced

	Value.
275 tons hay, at $11,	$3,025 00
475 bush. beets, turnips, carrots, at 25c,	118 75
15 tons compressed fodder, at $6,	90 00
Pasturage,	250 00
3,150 bushels potatoes, at 25 to 75 cents,	1,730 71
64 bushels beans, Y. E., at $2.25,	144 00
200 tons ice, at $1.	200 00
20 tons cabbage, at $35,	700 00
160 cords wood, hard and soft, at $4,	640 00
8½ cords wood, hard and soft, at $2a5,	17 00
40 M hemlock logs, at $10,	400 00
30,399 feet hemlock boards, at $1,	303 99
33 cords bark, at $4,	132 00
220 quarts strawberries,	33 00
Sawing,	31 93
Total value	7,756 38

The total expenditures for the year was $103,647.12. The average cost of keeping each man during the year, with clothing, $134 25; without clothing $119 37. The average cost of keeping each man during the year without clothing at the Northwestern branch, Milwaukee, was $120; at the Southern branch, Hampton, Va., $125.31; at the Home at Dayton, Ohio, $96.19; this last sum does not include the cost of construction and repairs, with these items added the cost was $155.10. There is a store at the Eastern branch Home, managed by a storekeeper and clerk under the direction of General Tilton, its gross sales the past year amounted to $14,788.28; net profits $3,779.92, which were applied to the purchase of music, costumes for the theatre, books for the library, and generally for the mens' amusement. General Tilton is most admirably fitted for the arduous duties of his position. He is necessarily obliged to govern with a stern determination and to demand a strict observance of every rule; he however is constantly supplying some new amusement to entertain and cheer the inmates who have at this Home under his care every comfort and many of the luxuries of life.

REV. MR. PARK'S lecture on "Turkey," at the Free Baptist church last Monday evening was listened to with much interest. The concert advertised for next Monday evening, April 14, promises to be one of the best of the season. Among the attractions are Prof. Ballard of Lewiston, Hagop Haootun Acterian, so celebrated on the flute, and Mrs. Julia Adams Barker. The attractive programme cannot fail to fill the church.

PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT. That old and popular family paper the Portland *Transcript* comes out in a new dress of nice type, and with a new and improved heading. We hope the enterprise of the publishers will receive that recognition which it so richly deserves.

MADAME PATTERSON-BONAPARTE. The death of this remarkable woman at her residence in Baltimore, on Friday afternoon, of last week, closed a romantic life. Miss Elizabeth Patterson was a daughter of William Patterson, a leading merchant of Baltimore, who became the richest man in Maryland. She was born in the year 1785, and was therefore 94 years old. Her mother was a sister of General Sam Smith, a Revolutionary hero and a man of aristocratic lineage. Miss Patterson is described as a girl of striking grace and beauty and remarkable accomplishments. She was fair and of good size, with dark hair, lustrous and expressive eyes, striking features and a bewitching grace of manner. Her contemporaries all unite in expressing the greatest admiration for her charms, "not only of person but of mind." Amid the many beautiful women of whom Baltimore boasted, then as now, she appears to have been the acknowledged belle. In 1803, Jerome Bonaparte, then in command of a French frigate, landed in New York. He was, as the brother of Napoleon I., hospitably received. While at Baltimore he met Miss Patterson, fell in love with her, and on Christmas eve, 1803, he married her. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Carroll of Baltimore. Napoleon, as the head of the family, was exceedingly exasperated at his brother's American alliance, and gave orders that M. Jerome and his wife should be permitted to land at no port controlled by the French Government. Notwithstanding this, they set sail from Philadelphia, but before reaching the Capes were shipwrecked. Again, in a few weeks, they embarked for Lisbon. Here she was left by Jerome, who went to Paris to make, if possible, his peace. He did not find it possible. Napoleon refused to recognize the marriage. Madame Bonaparte went to Amsterdam, but there she was met by Napoleon's order, forbidding her to land. She then sailed for England, and took up her residence at Camberwell, where her only child, Jerome Napoleon Bonsparte, was born on the 7th of July, 1805. Two months after she sailed for the United States. Her reception was not a very gracious one. Her father refused to pay the income stipulated in her marriage settlement, upon the ground that the First Consul had nullified the union. The marriage of Jerome with the Princess Frederica, of Wurtemberg, soon followed. He is said to have offered his discarded wife the principality of Smalcand, with an annual income of $40,000, her reply being: "Westphalia, no doubt, is a considerable kingdom, but not large enough to hold two queens." The reply pleased Napoleon, who directed the French Minister at Washington to intimate his desire to serve her. She replied: "Tell the Emperor I am ambitious; I wish to be made a duchess of France." It is said that the Emperor promised to confer this rank upon her, but offered immediately a gross sum of $20,000, with a life annuity of $12,000. This she accepted, "proud to be indebted to the greatest man of modern times." She stipulated, however, that the receipts for payment should be signed by her as "Elizabeth Bonaparte." To this the Emperor acceded, and until his dethronement the annuity was regularly paid. Her husband was angry because she refused aid from him and accepted it from his brother, but she merely retorted that she "preferred shelter beneath the wing of an eagle to suspension from the pinion of a goose." The submission of Jerome to the unreasonable commands of his brother were amply rewarded. He received a high command in the Navy of France and showed himself a competent officer. In 1806 he was made a Brigadier-General in the Army, and in 1807 was created King of Westphalia.

Madame Bonaparte resided for several years at Florence, then one of the most brilliant cities in Europe, and associated with the most distinguished people. The winter of 1823 was spent by her in Vienna, where she was likewise a conspicuous figure in society. After returning to America Madame Bonaparte again visited Europe repeatedly, crossing the ocean in all more than a dozen times. She has been unremitting in her efforts to have her marriage officially recognized in France, and her persistency was rewarded in 1861 to the extent of having a formal trial granted her in Paris. Her interests were represented by the famous Advocate Berryer, but notwithstanding this fact and the completeness of the documentary proof of the marriage, the case was decided against her, probably by inspiration from the Imperial Court. Napoleon III., however, had previously obtained from his Council of Ministers a decision to the effect that "Jerome Bonaparte was a legitimate child of France." On hearing of this decision Prince Jerome, the father, wrote to the Emperor, protesting against the recognition of his son's legitimacy and against his being permitted to remain in France. To this infamous communication Napoleon III., replied that, according to the laws of France, Miss Patterson's son was undoubtedly legitimate, and that he would recognize him as such. This he subsequently did in a formal decree.

Her son, Jerome Bonaparte, was educated at Harvard College, from which institution he graduated in 1862. He afterward studied law, but did not practice. He married at an early age, Miss Susan Mary Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., a lady of large fortune. This, with his own acquisitions, made him one of the richest citizens of Baltimore. He was much devoted to the management of his estates, and to agricultural pursuits. He was on terms of intimacy with his father, from whom he received a stated income. He visited the French Court during the reign of Napoleon III. A family council decided in favor of his assuming the name of Bonaparte, but he was not to be regarded as belonging to the Imperial family. He was never naturalized in the United States, but always regarded himself as a French citizen. He died in Baltimore, June 17, 1870. His son Jerome Napoleon, born in 1832, was graduated at West Point in 1852, and became an officer in the French army in 1854, serving in the Crimea with distinction, and being decorated for gallant conduct by the Sultan of Turkey. Another son, Charles Joseph, is a rising member of the Baltimore bar.

Madame Bonaparte amassed during her life a large fortune, estimated at nearly two millions of dollars, which she left by will to her grandsons. The story of her life proves that "truth is stranger than fiction." Hers has been a life such as falls to the lot of few women; she has been admitted to the highest European society, and she carried on negotiations with one of the greatest men the world ever produced, and she will occupy a niche in the temple of history.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION. The Maine Poultry Association met in Portland Tuesday afternoon. Hon. Wm. G. Davis of Portland was elected President; Vice Presidents, E Dana, Jr., Portland, George Burnham, Jr., Cumberland, R. O. Conant, Portland, John A. Lord, Kennebunk, J. P, Baker, Bangor, W. P. Atherton, Hallowell, F. C. Nutter, Cape Elizabeth, R. C. Pingree, Lewiston, George D. Stockwell, East Eddington, H. M. Thurlow, Belfast. Directors, W. S. Tilton, Togus, B. H. Lewis, Deering, S. Chadwick, Portland, C. H. Haskell, Cape Elizabeth, A. S. Sawyer, Cape Elizabeth. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Chas. G. Haines.

THE NEW FOUR PER CENT BONDS of the U. S., on which interest is payable quarterly, are for sale by the Granite National Bank, Augusta, agents for the Government. gee advertisement.

CITY NEWS AND GOSSIP. The next term of Miss Mary M. Eaton's private school for children will commence Monday next, April 14th, at the residence of her father, Mr. Russell Eaton on Chestnut street. Miss Eaton is an accomplished and successful teacher, and is much beloved by her scholars.——Messrs. Parrott, Chase and Geo. Hunt have formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the coal business the present year. They will occupy the Parrott & Bradbury wharf, and they propose to purchase a large stock of the best coal that can be obtained.——Mr. William Boothby, the assistant cashier of the First National Bank, has a "Famous" Constellation colt, which attracts a good deal of attention when on the streets. This colt is not yet two years old: it was foaled May 8, 1877. Dam, a valuable mare called Hector, which was the first of the old horse Hector's colts. The sire of the colt "Famous," is Constellation. This colt is a deep bay, white off hind foot and stripe in face, 14½ hands high; fine head, graceful step, and in all respects a promising and beautiful colt.——Hon. Joseph H. Williams lost recently a very valuable colt by Constellation, dam a favorite Mambrino mare.——Mr. Levi Lincoln has been spending a few days here with his many friends.——Dr. Crooker left his horse and top buggy unhitched while he was calling upon a patient on Green street on Monday, and the horse not caring to stand, started for home; on his run he upset and demolished the buggy and received slight injuries.——The police force are carrying on a warfare against the violators of the liquor law, and seizures are daily made.——The work upon the new Unitarian church will undoubtedly commence next month. The soliciting committee have obtained pledges for a sum sufficient, within a few hundred dollars, to authorize them to commence the work of building.——Mr. Potter refused last week an offer from a person in Rockland of five thousand dollars for his horse Independence, and on Wednesday of this week, he sold him for six thousand dollars to Mr. Odell, a gentleman from New York city.——The Street Commissioner of the Western District, Mr. Columbus Cottle, is entitled to the thanks of the citizens for improving the condition of "town landing."——Mr. Martin Reynolds killed this week a pair of Durham oxen whose live weight was 4,206 lbs., dressed weight 2,750 lbs. This pair of cattle was raised by Mr. Sam'l Kimball of Belgrade, and was sold by Mr. Reynolds to Messrs. Blackwell & Webber.——We learn that the Boston & Albany R. R are negotiating with Mr. Thomas Lambard to build them 100 freight cars.——The Augusta House is being painted.

OUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS are somewhat excited over the action of Lord Lorne in the Letellier affair. The Boston *Advertiser* states the case as follows: Mr. Letellier is lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, by appointment of the late liberal government. The legislative assembly, and consequently the ministry responsible to it, had been for a great many years strongly conservative. Taking for a pretext some serious scandals in the government, Mr. Letellier suddenly dismissed all the members of the cabinet, summoned the liberal leader to form a new government, and approved the dissolution of the legislature on the advice of the new premier. The election resulted in the choice of a new assembly almost exactly divided between the two parties; but, on the whole, Mr. Joly, the new premier, was able to secure a majority of one or two for his measures. The conservatives, both in Quebec and throughout the Dominion, freely denounced Mr. Letellier's action in the matter, and held it to be grossly unconstitutional. The general elections followed soon afterward, and the liberals were beaten badly, not only in the Dominion at large, but particularly in the province of Quebec. Early in the session a formal resolution of parliament condemning Mr. Letellier's course was adopted; and Sir John A. MacDonald followed up the resolution with a resolution of the privy council advising the governor-general to remove Mr. Letellier from the position of lieutenant-governor of Quebec. Instead of complying at once, and as a matter of course, with this demand, Lord Lorne has reserved the question for the crown.

APRIL ELECTIONS. In Wisconsin an election was held last week to choose an associate Judge of the Supreme Court. Hon. Orasmus Cole, the Republican candidate was re-elected by 10,000 majority. The election in Chicago resulted in the triumph of Hon. Carter Harrison, Democrat, by 4,906 plurality. The total vote polled in the city was 57,137, as follows: Harrison, Democrat, 25,264; Wright, Republican, 20,358; Schmidt, Socialist, 11,515. At the Rhode Island election there were four parties in the field, but the result being a foregone conclusion, little interest was manifested and the vote was light. The whole Republican State ticket was elected. The following are the State officers elect: Governor, Charles C. Van Zandt of Newport. Lieut. Governor, Albert C. Howard of Providence. Att'y General, Willard Styles of Providence. General Treasurer, Samuel C. Lincoln of Providence. The general assembly will show the usual Republican majority in both houses. Complete returns from the State have been received as follows: Van Zandt, Republican, 9,718; Segar, Democrat, 5,515; Hill, Greenback and scattering, 377. The general assembly comprises in the Senate, 28 Republicans, 8 Democrats, two no choice. In the House, 52 Republicans, 15 Democrats, 4 no choice In Michigan the Republicans elect their state ticket by 5,000 majority.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. An abstract of the Meteorological Observations taken at the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, for the month of March, 1879.

Lat. 44° 54' 2" N. Lon. 68° 40' 11" W.
Altitude above the sea, 134 feet.

Mean temperature,	26 89
Maximum "	44.8
Minimum "	—6 2
Mean of warmest day, (30th,)	38.3
Mean of coldest day, (6th,)	9.7
Mean per centage of cloudiness,	.56
Am't rain or melted snow in gauge,	3.40 in.
Am't of snow,	18.50 "

Direction and force of winds:—N. W. & W. .37; S. W. & S., .40; S. E. & E., .08; N. E. & N., .15.

Mean height of barometer in inches,	29.941
Maximum " "	30.638
Minimum " "	28.822
Mean force of vapor sufficient to sustain a column of mercury in height,	.116in.
Mean humidity of the atmosphere,	.72 "

A GOVERNMENT LOAN CLOSED. The four per cent loan was practically exhausted Saturday by a final subscription of fifty-nine millions. The present funding operations of the Secretary of the Treasury are virtually closed by this subscription, and a call has been issued for the outstanding five-twenty bonds. Since March 4, 1877, the total sales of four per cents have been five hundred and fifty millions, and three hundred and fifty millions have been sold since January 1, of the present year. During the last three days of last week the Secretary of the Treasury also sold half a million dollars' worth of the new ten dollar certificates, which draw four per cent interest and are convertible into four per cent bonds.

MESSRS. PARTRIDGE BROS., our reliable druggists have added largely to their stock of pure medicines, oils, glues, druggists glass ware, acids, physicians and surgeons goods. They are sole proprietors and manufacturers of a line of excellent medicines. The U. S. Gold Bitters are remedies which have already attained more than local celebrity. They sell all their goods at lowest prices.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Letter from Belgrade.

Having a few leisure moments each day, I thought they could not be more profitably spent than in preparing this article for the FARMER. There are now living in Belgrade one hundred and three persons that are seventy years old and upwards; I will give you their names and ages. Rev. Wm. Ward 82 years, Abner Higgins 82, Mrs. A. Higgins 72, E. Tilson 76, Harvey Damren 71, Mrs. H. Damren 72, Amos Rollins 78, Mrs. A. Rollins 76, Mrs. Nancy Knowles 75, Harvey Houghton 73, Mrs. J. Penney 85, J. S. Minot 73, Mahala Stevens 88, Mrs. J. Abbott 72, J. Bachelder 75, Deacon J. Taylor 84, Mrs. Daniel Hill 73, Mrs. Sallie Sherburn 80, Jacob Clough 80, Mrs. J. Clough 73, S. S. Dudley 72, Peter Bartlett 74, Josiah Rollins 72, Mrs. J. Rollins 71, Mrs. J. Dunn 85, Mrs. Parker Spaulding 73, Mrs. Sallie Robinson 70, Mrs. Hattie Dunn 76, Zechariah Yeaton 73, Levi Guptill 74, Paul Yeaton 75, Andrew Yeaton 71, Mrs. Leafy Weston 83, Daniel Cottle 71, Mrs. D. Cottle 73, Lemuel Yeaton 77, William Abbott 81, G. H. Foster 74, James Chandler 75, N. Morrill 72, Mrs. N. Morrill 70, Mrs. Peter Bartlett 72, Mrs. Hiram Mills 76, Nahum Austin 89, Mrs. N. Austin 79, Benj. Farnham 76, Wm. Frost 73, John Lord 74, Benj. Pray 88, Mrs. B. Pray 71, Samuel Tucker 94, Joseph Hill 72, Mrs. J. Hill 70, Joshua Damren 73, Joseph Rollins 88, Mrs. M. Wyman 73, Mrs. N. Wyman 71, James Hamilton 87, Mrs. J. Hamilton 80, John Richardson 88, John Alexander 100, Mrs. J. Alexander 92, Timothy Staples 84, Samuel Damren 85, Isaiah Bickford 70, Lydia Libby 93, John A. Rockwood 74, Mrs. Samuel Page 84, S. Branch 70, Alpheus Bickford 83, Bryant Branch 83, Mrs. D. Hawes 74, George Willey 79, Eben Willey 81, Mrs. E. Willey 78, Mrs. S. Crowell 84, Samuel Kimball 73, Mrs. E. Weaver 74, Mrs. Warren Allen 74, David Farnham 75, Mary A. Minot 70, Howard Perkins 73, Wm. B. Dunlap 73, Lydia Stevens 93, Mrs. N. Butterfield 72, Mrs. C. Wentworth 71, N. Dunn 83, Mrs. Clara Parcher 78, Mrs. Fanny Willey 79, Daniel Jones 70, James Bickford 81, S. Smith 76, Mrs. Jason Richardson 78, Leonard Austin 74, Mrs. L. Austin 73, Widow Joseph Cummings 77, Richard Yeaton 80, Mrs. R. Yeaton 73. This couple are the parents of fourteen children, all now living; Mrs. J. Lombard 74, Joseph Taylor 75, Mrs. J. Taylor 74, Stephen Richardson 79, Jesse Knox 73, Elihu Stevens 89, he is the father of 22 children, 20 of them living.

We have in Belgrade two excellent water powers, one at Belgrade Mills, the other at North Belgrade, known as Tilton's Mills, at which place we have a Post Office, one store, two saw mills, a shingle machine, and one box factory, owned and operated by the enterprising Spaulding Brothers; also a mill for grinding salt. At North Belgrade station we have a telegraph office, one store and a public hall for lectures. At Belgrade Mills we have one hotel, Post Office, three stores, one saw mill, one shingle machine, two grist mills, one rake factory, owned by C. Fairbanks; one excelsior factory owned and operated by Messrs. Towle and Austin; also a large and extensive spool factory owned and operated by D. & H. W. Golder. This firm employ 35 men and a large number of teams; they have this season bought some seventy-five car loads of spool timber all sawed and bound in bundles ready for use; this lumber was purchased at or near the various stations on the Maine Central Railroad, and brought in the cars to Belgrade Depot, giving employment to a large number of teams to transport it to their mills, a distance of six miles; this firm have also bought this season between four and five hundred cords of birch in the logs, which has been delivered at their mill to be manufactured into spools.

At Belgrade Depot, so called, we have a Post Office, a telegraph office, two hotels, three stores and various other branches of industry. We have in town three Churches and one Academy known as the Titcomb Academy. This Institution was founded by the late John Pitts, Esq., and the late Samuel Titcomb, Esq., father of the Hon. Judge Titcomb of Augusta; at this Institution a large number have received their education and fitted for future usefulness, among whom are Hon. Lot M. Morrill, who was Governor of Maine three years, afterwards Senator to Congress, also Sec'y of the Treasury, and at the present time Collector of Customs at Portland, Hon. A. P. Morrill, who was Governor of Maine one year, also representative to Congress one term, Hon. Milton Morrill a Supreme Judge in one of the Western States. Hon. Horace Austin, Judge of Probate and Governor of Minn. six years, and at the present time third Auditor of U. S. Treasury, Hon. Samuel Titcomb of Augusta, Attorney at law, and many years Municipal Judge, also Mayor of Augusta, R. M. Mills Attorney at law, formerly practicing in Augusta, now in Kansas. We have a Masonic Lodge owning a large and convenient Hall, and three Halls for lectures. Near what is known as Belgrade Bridge, stands the residence of the late Wm. Rogers, where the Post Office was kept by Mr. Rogers for more than twenty years, and until the railroad was built; opposite that house stood a large willow tree whose boughs spread over a large space measuring at the base seventeen feet, one limb of which measures eight feet in circumference; Mr. Rogers told the writer of this that he used the twig which has grown into the tree, to drive the cows, and accidentally stuck it into the ground where it remained and has grown to its present size.

W. Y. B.

THE MILEAGE QUESTION. Governor Garcelon submitted to the Supreme Court the following questions: Does the provision of the Revised Statutes relating to the traveling expenses of the members of the Council, Senators and Representatives of the Legislature, mean that each member shall be entitled to receive two dollars for every ten miles going from his place of abode to the place of meeting, and also two dollars more for every ten miles travel returning therefrom?

2d. If there be two or more public thoroughfares or mail routes between the abode of a member and the place of meeting of the legislature, the distance by the one being ten, twenty, or a hundred miles, and by any other twice or thrice the distance, by which route is he entitled by law to mileage?

The members of the Court unite in answering, and say that each member is entitled to mileage on the first day of the session, and this mileage is all to which he is entitled. The members of the House and Senate are therefore not by existing law entitled to two dollars for every ten miles of travel returning home to their respective places of abode. The travel of the members of the legislature to the place of meeting is to be computed as that of sheriffs and others, "by the usual way."

GOLDSMITH MAID. This wonderful mare has recently given birth to a colt for which the owner, Mr. H. N. Smith, has refused twenty thousand dollars when the colt was dropped. The sire of the colt was General Washington, he by Gen. Knox; dam, the celebrated and wonderful trotting mare Lady Thorne, who was the peerless daughter of Mambrino Chief. If there is anything in trotting blood, this colt which has in his veins, the blood of Abdallah, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, General Knox, Lady Thorne and Goldsmith Maid, must prove a marvel.

☞It is astonishing how cheap first-class Groceries can be bought of Dow & Storer, Water St.

CONGRESS. In the Senate on Wednesday the resolution of Mr. Hoar about free assent in legislature was laid on the table 35 to 20. A majority report was made against admitting Senator Bell of New Hampshire, a minority report was made in favor of his admission. The House debated the Army bill, brief speeches being made by many members. On Thursday in the Senate the nomination of Clarence King as Director of Surveys, and of Dr. Hamilton as the head of the Marine Hospital Service, were confirmed. In the House the debate on the Army bill was participated in by Mr. Knott, Mr. Houk, Mr. Robeson, Mr. Blackburn and others. On Friday the House, which was the only branch of Congress in session, spent the whole day upon the Army bill; speeches were made by four Greenback men, and by Mr. Singleton, Mr. Tucker, General Garfield and others. On Saturday the Senate was not in session; in the House the amendment to the Army bill offered by Mr. New, that the repeal would not abridge or affect the right or duty of the executive to respond to a call of the State Legislature or Governor, was agreed to. The republicans refrained from voting.

On Monday in the Senate, consideration of the New Hampshire senatorial case was resumed; Mr. Bailey of Tennessee, and Mr. Hill of Georgia, argued against the admission of Mr. Bell. Mr. Bayard of Deleware, and Mr. Rollins of New Hampshire, spoke in favor of his admission.

Mr. Bruce of Mississippi, offered a resolution which was agreed to, that the President of the Senate appoint a select committee of five on the Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Co., to take into consideration all matters relating to said institution. Mr. Bayard submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit a statement showing what sums of money were paid in 1870, and in each succeeding year to John I. Davenport, either as chief supervisor, election clerk, circuit court or U. S. Commissioner, or for services in any other capacity, and all disbursements made by him in this connection; also that the secretary transmit all official correspondence respecting said expenditures. Mr. Conkling said that the resolution looked right as far as it went, but he would like to have it laid over, which was accordingly done.

In the House Mr. Brewer submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the Army bill shall in any way limit the right or power of the civil officers of the government to keep peace at the polls at such times as are prescribed for the election of members of Congress. Rejected. Mr. Conger moved to substitute for section 6, "that sections 2002 and 4528 revised statutes, be and the same are hereby repealed." Rejected. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Lowe of Ala., to strike out the whole of section 6. Rejected. The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendments to the bill, all unimportant, were agreed to without division. Mr. Conger asked the Speaker to allow the House an opportunity to have a yea and nay vote on repealing the section. Mr. McMahon objected. The bill was then passed by a strict party vote, 148 to 122. The Greenback vote was 10 yeas, 2 nays.

On Tuesday in the Senate Mr. Withers reported back from the committee on appropriations the army bill, without amendment. Mr. Blaine gave notice of an amendment making it a penal offence for any military, naval or civil officer, or any other person, except for purposes named in the bill, to appear armed with deadly weapons within a mile of any polling place where elections for Representatives of Congress are being held. On motion of Mr. Garland, the committee on civil service was instructed to inquire into the expediency of apportioning employees among the States, according to the population. Among the bills introduced and referred, was one of Mr. Bayard to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the revised statutes, which provides test oaths and disqualifications of jurors in U. S. Courts. The Senate then resumed the New Hampshire case. Messrs. Garland and Wallace argued that the Governor had no right to appoint a Senator, that devolving on the legislature alone. Mr. Carpenter of Wisconsin, argued against the admission, and congratulated the Senate that the question was to be decided on its merits. Mr. Groome of Indiana, briefly gave reasons why he should support Mr. Bell. Mr. Kernan denied that the constitution empowered any Governor to appoint a Senator for the new term. Mr. Saulsbury obtained the floor, but gave way for adjournment.

The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative bill. The bill was considered under the five minutes rule. All general debate was reserved until the political features of the bill were reached. After sixty pages of the bill were considered, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

GARIBALDI IN ROME. The correspondent of the Times at Rome says: "Now that the wild rumors as to the object of Garibaldi's visit to Rome have proved groundless, it is asserted that he came to die in the city to attain which for Italy all his strivings were directed. His friends distinctly assert that politics are wholly unconnected with his coming here. He found his health not improving at Caprera, and thought the mineral springs near Civita Vecchia might benefit his gout. Garibaldi in replying to the Syndic, who visited him on his arrival, said he did not himself know the reason of his visit. A more pathetic scene than that on Garibaldi's arrival at the railroad station had seldom been beheld. Shouts were raised as the train entered the station, but they were speedily silenced by the circulation of a report that the General was ill. He was carried from the train on a mattress on a large litter. He lay extended and motionless with his eyes closed and a red handkerchief bound around his head. It looked as though a corpse were being carried in state. It was found impossible to move him from the litter, which was placed in an open carriage and was driven, accompanied by a mournfully silent crowd, to the house of his son Menotti Garibaldi. It was so impossible to move the General that at the Civita Vecchia side of the railway the saloon had to be cut to admit the litter.

A LARGE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA. A serious conflagration raged for several hours on Crown, Race and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia, Sunday, destroying property valued at nearly $1,000,000. The fire broke out in the building on the cor

The Markets.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

APPLES—Dried 4a6c, evaporated 15a20c.
BEANS—Pea beans $1 50, Yellow Eyes $1 50.
BUTTER—Good butter sells for 14a17c.
CHEESE—New Factory made 8½a9½c.
EGGS—12a15c per dozen.
FLOUR—$5 00a9 00 per bbl.
GRAIN—Corn 56a58c; oats 40a45c.
HAY—Very plenty in market and sales the past week $10 00a12 00.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 20a25c per box.
HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 5a5½c dividing on 70 lbs; calf skins 10a10c; lamb skins 50a80c; deacons 25c; shearlings 10a15c.
LIME AND CEMENT—90c per cask for lime, $1 75 for cement.
NATIVE CRANBERRIES—$2 00 per bush.
MEAL—Corn 56a58c; rye $1 00.
PRODUCE—Potatoes 70a80c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8a9c; round hogs 6c; beef per side 6a8c; ham 8a11c; fowls 10a12c; spring lambs 7a9c; spring chickens 12a15c.
SHORTS—$1 00 per hundred pounds.
WOOL—Washed 30c; unwashed 23c.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

Amount of stock at market—Cattle 2353; Sheep and Lambs 5040; Swine 8925; number Western Cattle 2144; Eastern Cattle 64; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 145.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. Live Weight—Extra quality $5 62½a6 00; first quality $5 12½a5 50; second quality $4 62½a5 00; third quality $4 12½a4 50; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 50a4 00.

Brighton Hides 6c per lb; Brighton Tallow 5a5½c per lb; Country Hides 5a5½c per lb; Country Tallow 4a4½c per lb; Calf Skins 10c per lb; Sheep and Lamb Skins $1a1 25 each; dried Lamb Skins 50a75c each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	No.	Price.	Live Weight	Average weight.
J A Harlaway,	61	5 60	L W	1271
do	16	5 70	L W	1370
do	16	5 30	L W	1241
J B Cook & Co.	16	5 25	L W	1121
do	17	5 87½	L W	1375
do	20	5 75	L W	1320
A N Monroe	35	5 75	L W	1369
do	37	5 65	L W	1330
do	35	5 55	L W	1269
do	42	5 65	L W	1226
do	67	5 50	L W	1366
do	27	5 62	L W	1295
do	21	5 25	L W	1217
do	17	5 25	L W	1125
C Leavitt & Son	20	5 45	L W	1168
do	11	5 37½	L W	1232
do	19	5 70	L W	1320
J Stetson & Co.	47	5 75	L W	1269
do	7	5 50	L W	1140
do	6	5 50	L W	1177
do	9	5 35	L W	1200
do	5	5 62½	L W	1350
A White	9	5 25	L W	1150
do	18	5 75	L W	1300
E Farrell	8	5 70	L W	1250
do	6	5 50	L W	1175

The trade for Beef Cattle has been full as good this week as it was one week ago. The quality of the Cattle from the West was of a better grade than those offered one week ago. Prices upon all grades remain unchanged. There were but a few lots sold for less than 5c per lb live weight. From Maine the supply was very light, and consisted mostly of Working Oxen and Cows, there being but a few Beef Cattle among them.

There was a fair supply offered in market for sale, the larger portion of which was left over from last week's market. The trade continues very dull. We quote sales 1 pr girth 7 ft 0 in L W 2800 lbs, $125; 1 pr girth 7 ft 2 in, L W 3300 lbs, $160; 1 pr girth 7 ft 1 in, L W 3000 lbs, $135; 1 pr girth 6 ft 8 in, L W 2700 lbs, $110; 1 pr girth 7 ft 4 in, L W 3200 lbs, $154; 1 pr girth 7 ft 0 in, L W 3000 lbs, $140; 1 pr girth 6 ft 8 in L W 2600 lbs, $130; 1 pr girth 6 ft 8 in, L W 2600 lbs, $125.

Milch Cows—Extra $40a65; Ordinary $18a38 per head; Springers $18a43; Farrow Cows $11a25 per head. Most of the cow offered in market were of a common grade.

Sheep and Lambs—There has bee a good supply brought in during the past week, all of which were owned by butchers and taken direct to the abbattoir to be slaughtered, costing from 6½a7c per lb live weight.

Store Cattle—But few in market and not much call for them. Nearly all the small cattle that were in a fair condition were bought up to slaughter.

Swine—Fat Hogs, prices 4½ per lb. live weight. Store Pigs 4 5c per lb.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, April 9.

FLOUR—We quote sales of Western superfine at $3 00a3 25; common extras at $3 75a4 25; Wisconsin extras at $4a4 50; and Minnesota extras at $4 25a5 50 per bbl, including choice bakers' brands. In Winter Wheats there have been sales at $4 75a5 25 for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $5 00a5 75 for Illinois, and $5 00a6 00 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite family brands. Patent Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats have been selling at $6 25a8 00; and Patent winter wheats at $6a7 50 per bbl. Southern is scarce and wheats quite nominal. Corn Meal has been in fair demand at $2 20a2 35 per bbl. In Rye Flour the sales have been in small lots at $3 00a3 50 per bbl. Oat Meal has been in fair demand at $4 50a4 75 per bbl for common, and $5 00a5 50 per bbl for favorite and fancy brands. Buckwheat has been selling at $1 90a2 00 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Corn have been considerable, but were mostly engaged ahead, and stocks on the market are still quite small. The sales of mixed and yellow have been at 46a47½c per bush, closing dull. Oats are quite firm and have been in demand, with sales of No. 1 and extra whites at 36a38; No. 2 white, at 35a35c; and No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed at 33½a34c per bush. In Rye the sales have been in small lots at 64a65c per bush. Shorts have been scarce and wanted, but Feed and Middlings have been little inquired for. The sales have been at $14 50a15 00, per ton, and Middlings at $16 00a17 00 per ton. In Barley there have been sales of 10 000 bushels No. 2 Canada Bay at 93c, and 3,000 bushels six-rowed State at 86c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is rather dull and prices are easier, and we quote prime at $9 25a9 50; mess at $11a11 25, and clear and extra clear at $1200a14 50 per bbl. as to quality. The sales of Beef have been at $9 50a11 per bbl. for mess and extra mess, and $11a11 50 for family. Lard at 6¾a7½ per lb. for city and and Western, including steam and kettle rendered.

PRODUCE. Potatoes have been in better demand and we notice a firmer feeling. The sales of Eastern Rose have been at 80a98c; Northern Rose at 90c; Prolifics at 80a88c; Peerless at 70a75c; Jackson Whites at 65a70c; and Seedlings at 85c per bush. White Beans have been in fair demand and prices remain quite steady and firm. The sales of choice Pea have been at $1 50a1 60; choice mediums at $1 35a1 40; and Yellow Eyes at $1 70a1 85 per bush. Red Kidneys are scarce and are selling in small lots at very full prices. Onions are not so firm and are rather dull. We quote Western at $3 50a4; and Northern at $4a4 50 per bbl. Green Apples are quiet and have been selling at $1a1 50 per bbl. as to quality. The sales of Cranberries are confined to small lots at unchanged prices.

Portland Market.

THURSDAY, April 10.

APPLES—$1 00a2 00 per bbl; dried 3a5c per lb.
BUTTER—20a23c for family; store 10a15c per lb.
BEANS—Pea $1 50a1 75; Yellow Eyes $1 75a1 85.
CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory 8a9½c.
FISH—Large shore $3 50a3 75; Large bank $3 75a4 25; small $2 75a3 00; pollock $2 00a2 50; haddock $1 75a2 00; herring 3 50a4 50 per bbl; scaled 18a22c per box; mackerel per bbl—bay No. 1 to No. 2, $6 75a15 00; shore Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $3 25a17 00.
FLOUR—Superfine $3 75a4 25; Spring X and XX $5 00a5 75; Michigan Winter X and XX $4 75a5 75; Patent spring wheat $7 75a8 75; St. Louis X and XX to best $5 25a6 75.
GRAIN—Corn 49a50c; bag lots 53a53c per bush; oats 40a40 fine feed $23 00a23 00 per ton; shorts $20 00 per ton.
HAY—Loose $10 00a13 00 per ton; pressed $10 00a13; straw $7 00a9 00 per ton.
LARD—Per tierce 7¼a7¾c per lb; per keg 7¾a7¼; pail 8¾a9½.
PLASTER—White per ton $3 00; blue $2 75; ground in bbls $8 00a9 00; calcined in bbls $2 75a3 00.
PRODUCE—Beef side 6a9c; veal none; mutton 6a8c; chickens 10a12c; turkeys 12½a15c; eggs 14a15c; potatoes 80a90c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Chicago extra beef $10 50a12 25; pork backs $14 00a14 50; clear $13 25a13 50; mess $12 25a12 50; hams 8½a11½c per lb; round hogs 5a5c.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 9.

The transactions comprise 50,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania at 34a38c, including a lot of choice XXX Ohio at 38c; No 1 at 35a36c, and XX and above at 34a35c per lb. We cannot quote X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania at over 33a34c, and sales to any extent would be difficult to make at these figures. In Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire fleeces the sales have been at 30a33½c per lb for X and No 1, mostly Michigan fleeces at 30a31½c per lb. Combing and delaine fleeces are scarce and fine and medium grades continue to be taken as fast as graded. The coarse and low combing grades are dull and difficult to place. The sales have been 80,000 lbs at from 30a32c for low and coarse, and 35a40c for fine and medium, and unwashed combing at 27c per lb. In unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces the sales have been 200,000 lbs at from 13a26c per lb, including Texas and Oregon; 200,000 lbs super and X pulled at 25a38c per lb, mostly from 30a35c per lb for super; 100,000 lbs fall and spring California at 16a22c for spring, and 12½a18c for fall; 60,000 lbs Nolls at 25a45c; 30,000 lbs scoured at 31a60c; and 25,000 lbs coats and ends at 21a26c per lb.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, April 8.

HOGS—receipts 15,000 head; shipments 6,000 head; prices 5a5c lower; choice heavy 3 85a4 4 05 light 3 70a3 80 mixed packing 3 60a3 80.

CATTLE—receipts 2,500 head; shipments 1200 head; the market is strong and shade higher; shipping 4 20a5 20; butchers at 2 00a3 70.

SHEEP—receipts 1400 head; shipments 500; market steady at 4 00a5 25.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 9.

Money loaned at 5a7 per cent. on call, closing at 6 per cent.

Sterling, 486a486¼ for long, and 487¾a488 for short sight.

Carrying rates, 1a2; borrowing rates 3½

United States Sixes, 1881,	(reg)		106¼
" "	(coup)		106¼
" " 10-40's,	(reg)		101⅛
" "	(coup)		102⅛
" " New 5's,	(reg)		103⅞
" "	(coup)		104⅛
" " New 4½'s	(reg)		105⅛
" "	(coup)		105⅛
" " New 4's	(reg)		99¾
" "	(coup)		99¾
" " Pacific 6's, '95			121¾

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, April 5.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes $1 25a1 50 per bush; Pea $1 00a1 40.
BUTTER—12a18c per lb.
EGGS—14a15 per doz.
HAY—$8 12 per ton; pressed $9a13.
GRAIN—Oats 35a40c per bush; corn 54a58c.
POTATOES—Potatoes are selling at 50a80c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Pork 12 00a14 50 per bbl; sound hog 5½a6c per lb; fresh beef per ride 6a9c; lamb 6a8c; mutton 6a7c.
HIDES AND SKINS—Lamb skins 75a75c each; hides 5c per lb; veal skin 10a12c per lb.
WOOL—Fleece wool 20a28c per lb.

FASHIONABLE FOOLISHNESS.

There is no modern fashionable notion quite so absurd as the generally received idea that to be beautiful and attractive a women must possess a wan, *spirituelle* face and a figure of sylph-like proportions—a fragility in nine cases out of ten the result of disease. By many fashionable belles it is considered a special compliment to be spoken of as frail and delicate. They forget that naturally delicate face and *petite* figure are very different from the pale and disease-stricken faces that meet us in the city throughfares, look out from the luxurious carriages of wealth, and glide languidly through our crowded drawing-rooms. If disease were unfashionable, as it ought to be, not a lady in the land but would take every possible precaution to secure the fresh, blooming face and well-rounded figure that only health can give. Ladies should remember that much as gentlemen may profess to admire the face and form paled and emaciated by disease, when they chose a wife they prefer a blooming, healthful, buovant-spirited woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the acknowledged standard remedy for female disease and weaknesses. It has the twofold advantage of curing the local disease and imparting a vigorous tone to the whole system. It is sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp and naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y. 26teow30

GRATEFUL WOMEN. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. "It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. 25c. a box.

Special Notices.

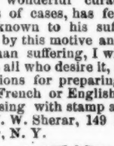
A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 1y8

To Consumptives. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. That could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of consumption and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgustiag nausea which is such an objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without lime. It is prescribed by the regular faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Caswell's Slippery Elm Lozengers

For coughs, colds, and all affection of the throat and lung. Consumptives will find them soothing and healing, use them freely. In travelling, the church, concert and lecture room use them. Always don't fail to have them by you or three taken when you retire will stop your cough, especially are they adapted to children. Don't dose them to sickness and death with squills, Ipecac Antimonials, Bloodroot, Lobelia or Opiates, but give them Slippery Elm Lozenges in abundance. Large boxes 25 cents. Sent by mail postage paid, to any part of the U. S., upon receipt of price. CASWELL & CO., Boston, Proprietors. For sale by all Druggists. 3m10



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar powder, made from pure Grape Cream Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder direct from the wine district of France. An old experienced house-keeper writes that, although she has to pay a few pennies more for the "Royal," finds that it goes much farther and works much better than saleratus, soda, or cream of tartar.

☞ Most of the Cream of Tartar of commerce is adulterated with Alum, Terra Alba &c. Doctors pronounce Alum most dangerous to health; it costs but 2c. a pound, Cream of Tartar over 30c. The Royal Baking Powder is recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr Mott, New York; Dr. S. Dana Hayes, Boston. Sold only in cans. All Grocers.

☞ Baking Powder should never be sold in paper packages, as it becomes stale and deteriorates upon exposure to the atmosphere. 1y36

Married.

In this city April 5 Edward W Knowles of Manchester to Mary A Stone; March 29 Herbert E Neale to Hattie M Smith.

In Abbot March 18 Chas Littlefield to Mary Fitzsimmons both of Shirley.

In Amherst Exra B Kelliher to Rosa V Nickerson.

In Auburn March 30 Joel Larrabee to Hattie E Cobb

In Bangor April 1 Frank Mason to Annie Rice of Fredericktom N B; March 29 Melvin W Gorham to Ella M Hobbs of Brownville.

In Bath March 29 Wm H Shea to Mrs H Annie Greene.

In Blnehill March 26 Geo E Marks to Kate H Montgomery of Penobscot.

In Boothbay March 23 John W Dearborn to Lizzie Lewis both of Bristol.

In Boston March 17 Jas R Hosley to Mrs Johanna Stimpson both of Lewiston; March 8 Capt Alonzo K Hodgdon of Boothbay to Mary J Baker.

In Bradford March 30 Barzillia B Trim to Ada Pearl both of Charleston.

In Buckfield March 29 Wm Quimby to Emilina H Trask both of Turner.

In Cherryfield March 1 Aaron E Lowe of Steuben to Amanda Butler of Eastbrook.

In Corinna March 14 Fred C Tobey of Fairfield to Emma J Wentworth of Exeter.

In Dexter March 22 J Alfred Blake to Abby B King.

In Dover March 15 E A Pratt to Ella E Severance both of Froxcroft; March 13 Fred L Farmer of Exeter to Sadie E Shaw of Kenduskeag.

In Eastport March 27 Aaron Cook of St George N B to Evelyn Thornton of Deer Island N B.

In East Rumford March 30 Fred F Bartlett to Emma J Wentworth of Exeter.

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In East Rumford March 30 Fred F Bartlett to Emma J Wentworth of Exeter.

In Ellsworth March 29 Frank E Clow to Bertha F Neal of Steuben.

In Fayette March 19 Chas A Rawson of West Brookfield Mass to Flora W Stevens.

In Ferry Village March 28 Albert J Sahm to Hattie Taylor.

In Fryeburg March 20 Geo Chase of Conway N H to Phebe A Parker of Bartlett N H.

In Garland March 11 Frank A Hollis of Exeter to Ella A Knight.

In Glenburn March 11 Chas E Elkins of Windham to Mary L Morrill.

In Gray March 24 Chas T Pennell to Emma W Hunt

In Hampden March 27 Robert Geatan of Bangor to Carrie A Littlefield of Veazie; April 2 Henry W Mayo to Adele M Atwood.

In Houlton March 12 Augustus A Grant of Danforth to Amanda L Reed of Haynesville.

In Industry March 26 Frank C Stone to M Viola Whittier both of New Sharon.

In Lawrence Mass March 5 Nathan A Holt to Margaret A Carter of Boston formerly of Bridgton.

In Lagrange March 29 Frederick Williams to Lucy H Bunker.

In Lewiston March 25 Augustus O Woodward to Sarah J Merrill; March 31 E B Garnet to Ella Weymouth; April 2 Josh A Jones to Addie E Skinner; March 30 Fred C Mitchell to Credora D Maxwell both of Webster.

In Lincoln Frank Libby of Macwahoc to Lizzie Hutchins.

In Lubec March 20 Joseph D Meyers to Hattie B Hamilton.

In Machias March 26 Clarence T Gardiner to Emma Barnard of Northfield.

In North Haven March 11 Henry H Brown to Luella Raymond of Vinalhaven.

In Orono April 2 Walter S Bolton of Bangor to Louisa M Baker.

In Peru March 22 G L Webster formerly of Gray to Celia A Twombly of Rumford.

In Portland April 2 Thos R Shannon to Lucia P Allen; Hans Peters Lauson to Mrs Miranda J Safford; April 3 Alexander Mcfarland to Mrs Mary Lash.

In Rumford Center March 31 Wm H Field to Arabelle D Bowker both of Sumner.

In Sidney Milton Thayer to Alice Mack.

In South Montville March 26 Orrison E Fuller to Lizzie E Maddocks both of Searsmont.

In Tatamagouche N S March 15 David Murdoch to Catherine Urquhart.

In Tenant's Harbor March 29 Capt Wm J Pierson to Caroline G St Clair.

In Tremont March 25 Bloomfield Higgins of Eden to Fannie S Billings.

In Valley Falls Kansas March 20 Prof L D White to Mrs Sophronia A Poole of Auburn.

In Winthrop March 31 Frank J Bishop to M Theresa Cobb.

Died.

In this city April 4 Mrs Catharine Kelly aged 82 years.

In Altamonte Fla March 23 Lorenzo Wilson formerly of Campobello N B aged 42 years.

In Arrowsic April 1 John P Preston aged 77½ years.

In Athens March 27 Joseph Tuttle aged 76½ years.

In Bangor March 31 Mrs Mary L S Huckins; March 25 Leta aged 3 years; March 29 Eddie aged 11½ years—only children of Augustus Poie; April 1 Mrs Reuben Braun aged 31½ years.

In Bath April 1 George W Tucker aged 58 years; March 29 Mrs Nancy Reed aged 86½ years; Mrs Mary A Leonard.

In Eddington March 29 A W Campbell to Amelia F Comina

Poetry.

Be Careful What You Say.'

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide,
Some may have faults, and who has not?
The old as well as young;
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well;
To try my own defects to cure
Before of others tell;
And though I hope sometimes to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little knew.
Remember curses, sometimes, like
Our chickens, "roost at home;"
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

Our Story Teller.

The Blacksmith's Daughter.

(CONCLUDED.)

Like many, Sugartongs hadn't thought that he would die quite yet awhile. Only 50 years living, and a mighty right arm! Death captured him by unfair means, as usual. For a rainy day the smith had put aside but little. He had paid hire for the cottage with the white porch, and for the smutched smithery, with its high, wide doors; he had left naught, he would say—a hundred or two in government bonds, and a heap of old iron. By the way, there were the anvils, and the hammers that Sugartongs' arms had tossed like mallets, a hundred new horse-shoes, and a discordant piano. Fanny hated the sight of the piano now, just as the smith had once disliked the sound of it. The girl knew nothing about the value of iron, nor the worth of an old-fashioned, tweaky, six-and-a-half-octave keyed instrument. But she resolved to sell all, and fly from the associations of her life. The grim look of the closed black shop across the road was an agony. Only yesterday the girl had stood in the porch—where some late roses were still in blossom—the big doors of the smithery were flung apart, the morning sunshine entered and gladdened the place, searching and prying among the smut; and there, by an anvil, stands her father, huge and muscular, raining blows on a lurid bar of iron; his smirched lips pursed for a whistle—such an honest, happy, hopeful, untearing face. Then the tragedy, the conspiracy to kill, enacted by a monster, had brought to the high black doors with a clank, shutting in all of the girl's life—all that was worth having. Could any of us have borne the same without agony? There came some hard, driving men from a strange town to attend the auction; men who bargained roughly, and fought for a half-penny, and called it smart, because they had got the better of a lone young woman. With the remnants, the blacksmith's daughter came to a great city to make her way. She began her way by asking it. She met every kind of rebuff, cruel indifference, a heart-chilling coldness, much insult. Now and then a stained, audacious, impertinent, shameless hand was offered her in the name of help; but meant to drag her down and defile her and break up her white life. God had lent her a clean, pure, nice, refined face, but she must veil it, for it was likely to attract the betrayer with his thirty offers of silver. At dusk one day, as Fanny was returning from a fruitless search for employment, feeling unusually disconsolate and quite lost in the roar of Broadway, a well-dressed young man, who looked a gentleman, in an artful way approached and addressed the girl. Her face had attracted him; perhaps he had tracked her for a day or two, and knew something about her. He spoke some welcome words; they sounded warm and comfortable. She hesitated an instant, thinking how kind he was; but only an instant, then she crossed the street and went on. It was well that she did, for he was blacker than black at heart, although he had a white smile.

If one is "gone" with hunger, asking earnestly even for a crust, what a large charity even bread is. If one is in rags and has been nipped by frost, how charitable is flannel. If one is lonely, a stranger, disheartened, then a kind word is the rarest of charity, and it is not costly. For six months—from October until April, Fanny had not received a kind word; at times pity had been shown her, but never love. But the gracious word came one April evening from quite a stranger. She was passing the lodger everhead on the stairs. He was descending. She had passed him at other times and received a "good morning," or "good evening." Her step was unusually languid. He said, "how tired you look; I'm real sorry." The man's tone was unmistakably honest, and struck home. I once said to a poor working woman, whose infant was ill, "I am real sorry your baby is sick." The tired, worn woman bust into tears. I was glad I said it. The girl Fanny looked at the honest young fellow for an instant with surprise; then a tear forced a way into each eye, and she said, "Yes, I am tired," and lonesome and spiritless, she might have added, but did not. But an acquaintance was formed which ripened rapidly, for she trusted him.

Fanny had asked her way until she was offered employment in a household where what may be called fraud was consummated—fraud on nature. Fanny accepted the tedious work and offer of meagre wages.—However the tedious work was not altogether distasteful. The house of Rose & Thorne manufactured harsh imitations; linen and muslin buds and blossoms; linen and muslin foliage, linen stalks and stems, studied to copy Nature's choicest part; improved Nature as it were; corrected a supposable mistake in the fashion of a rose-leaf, or the tint of it. Of course the correction was a laughable blunder. Nature never made a mistake.

In numerous churches in the land, in concert halls, in the lyceums, and in endless variety along the streets; in parlors and saloons, in the bonnets of the rich, and quite often of the very poor, were to be found chippings and prunings from Rose & Thorne's great linen and muslin bushes, where endless variety of colors and kinds is so attractive to the children of our grandmother Eve. When man cares to make sport of woman, he ridicules her bonnet; when he cares to please her, he praises it. And men praised the work of Fanny's fingers. The firm noticed this, and gave her more work to do, but did not raise her wages.

Poor little woman!

I can see the blacksmith's daughter, sitting before a table in a badly ventilated room, preparing to create a moss-rose bud. The petal, and all that is necessary for the pretty imitation, are at hand—it can lack only in fragrance. A hand is pressed tight against her forehead, as if in silence, almost painful thought. Perhaps she is conceiving a triumph—a masterpiece of skill in the use of cut and colored linen—something great, something pregnant, and to live with that of the artist who, with his brush, grows a tree to look as if the wild wind blew through its foliage, or paints the water of a brook to seem as if it sang. But the poor girl is away off in thought; memory mends the breach of the past, and she is once more standing by the one porch door, with her happy father, viewing her real flowers, her live beauties that she used to nurse so tenderly in the Summer weather:

"There they grew, and grew, and grew,
Red and yellow, and pink and blue,
Those beautiful, beautiful flowers."

Fanny lodged in a tenement of stone, high and stiff. Her neat little bed-chamber was on the third floor, rear, and its one window looked toward sunset. The lodger overhead was a young man reading law in a dingy, gloomy office in Nassau street. Like an athlete, he had daily wrestles with technicalities. He took the bone of contention between his mental teeth and doggedly worried it. He was mortified to think that to-morrow he might have to beg a meal, for the bone had no meat on it as yet. To divert his mind, he used spare moments for reading the Life of Daniel Webster, and Chesterfield's Letters to His Son. He was crammidg himself with facts, until his brain hummed like a bee-hive in Summer-time.

On that April evening that the lodger overhead had passed Fanny on the stairs and said, "I am real sorry you are tired," he was bound on an errand of mercy—for himself and not for those about him, as will be noticed. He had set off to purchase a fiddle, for too much study had left his head no better than it ought to be. He had over-strained himself mentally. He must do something to lighten the leaden weight of law. So John Whitely bought a cheap fiddle, and went into practice. He blundered unmistakably with his violin; he grossly abused the public ear. His finger ends were clumsy, didn't perch upon the strings with any fitness, and showed a marked lack of confidence, and the irregular drawing of the over resined camel's-hair across the taut catgut made sounds that produced a sensational effect on the listener, not unlike the effect of a good deal of prickly heat. But he kept at it. After a week's torture of the neighborhood, my man Jack performed "Rory O'More," with variations that were piercing. Then followed "Bonnie Doon," another week, and "The Campbells are Coming," was the prophecy of the strings. The undulating tone of the latter affects many peculiarly. Can the reader listen to a spirited rendering, on strings of "The Campbells Are Coming" and not be impelled to prance with his two legs? I trow not. As the Spring twilights lengthed, Fanny would sit by the window while the lodger overhead scratched and thundered with his new purchase. In a strange way, what he did was music in her ears. But when he achieved "The Campbells are coming" tears came to her eyes. She had played the tune, again and again, in the old days, on the discordant old piano, and her father, in a kind of agony, had marked time with all fours.

There was an ill-kept public square a block or two west of the stone tenement where John and Fanny lodged. The laboring man and woman and family flocked to it as the weather ripened. There was a rude bench in the square that the two liked to copy in the evening; it commanded a view down a street that led to the North River, and they sat and watched the sun sink behind Weehawken Heights. Fanny was growing thin and pale; her face had lost its glad look, and the light had gone from her once happy, merry, hazel eyes. she led such a coarse life now, it seemed to her, in the house that consummated fraud. The senior partner, Rose, was an unmarried man of 40; he had light, curly hair and small white eyes, and with his female employes he was always willing to step aside and chat, laughingly, with one and another of them. He annoyed Fanny, for he was constantly about her chair and making remarks. He liked hazel eyes, he told her. He was pleased with her moss-rose buds, and likened them to her mouth, in a very silly, senseless way, as it seemed to her. But she couldn't tell her thoughts, for Rose was the bread and Thorne her butter. Pencils, the head book keeper of the house, was young and rather fine-looking; had a long moustasche, black as midnight, and black eyes that were sensuous. When he spoke to Fanny, as he did often did, he addressed her in soft, low tones, and the sensuous light of his eyes quickened.

One May evening, sitting in the square watching a conflagration, as the sun sank behind the far away heights, Fanny turned suddenly and said to her friend:

"Mr. Whitely, do you know you are the only real gentleman I have met since father died? I don't know why, but I wanted to tell you. The men with whom I am obliged to be during the day are coarse men; they seem to want only pleasure, and I think some of them are wicked. Why are men so?"

Who can answer her question? John Whitely could not. Then she spoke of the beautiful sky, and told how often, sitting at the porch door, she had watched the stars, with her father whistling or singing by her side. They parted that evening at the tenement, and when John reached his room, he took down his violin and played "Annie Laurie," and he sang:

"Her face is the fairest
That e'er the sun shone on"

Early one June morning, Whitely was descending the stairs on his way to his law reading; he had a copy of Chitty under one arm, and sixty cents in his pocket, with which to buy a dinner and supper, and a breakfast on the morrow. Pasing Fanny's door he heard her call to him. He tapped upon the door, and entered. She was sitting by the window, looking very pale. She begged him to stop at her employers' and ask them to excuse her for a day, to rest.—"I am not ill," she said; "I am only tired." But she was ill. When he returned at evening he brought some violets and a mould of calf's-foot jelly. He had not eaten any dinner, and he did not mean to eat any supper, for he had spent his sixty cents. He saw the calf's-foot jelly in a confectioner's window—a minature mould—and he appraised it at twenty-five cents. He entered the shop and asked for the jelly and the price of it. The price was fifty cents. He hesitated an instant—only an instant; then he paid the money and departed with the delicacy. Oh, he had a big heart! He paid ten cents for violets; and the jelly, the violets and his kindness, gave the girl strength and hope. That night John Whitely was the happiest fellow in town, although he was real hungry. He played over all the old tunes, and he played a new one, a wedding march that lasted till after 12 o'clock.

About these days the young lawyer had a new idea lodged in his brain. He believed there was a fortune in it; and there was. Where he began torturing the neighborhood with his awkward and painful performance on strings, he noticed that the children round about capered, danced and clapped their tiny and soiled palms with growing delight. Finally this notion came: If I can bring forth a great noise out of a small thing, next Christmas I will make a fortune. He got some strips of pine and basswood, and he conceived faithfully, and brought forth a racket—that was new in the city. Then he hid the mechanism in the body of a "jumping-jack." That was all! And what was the harm of it? Every time that Jack jumped, from within came a penetrating sound; it was loud and long, and could be repeated *ad libitum*. He took the model to a near friend who indorsed it, and advanced capital to perfect it. He went one day to his wash-woman, and took the toy with him. Wash-women generally have large families of small children; this wash-woman was no exception. Whitely produced the model and worked it. The children were wild with delight, and cried out for it. After this there was no doubt of success. Ere the holidays were come the toy was perfected and thrown on the market and eagerly bought. A half dozen were often purchased for one house. In this way John Whitely made many dear little ones happy and merry; and grown folks that loved their children bore all so patiently. He made some thousand dollars out of his invention. His success was so marked that he himself acted like a jumping-jack, and shouted and sang with a full heart.

He asked Fanny to go to the Park with him one evening late in May, intending to tell what he had done to bring success. All along he had kept it a secret. Poor little Fanny! All the past Winter she had been fading, like a flower shrivelled by the cold. John had watched her fade, and when he thought of her life, what a lonely, hard, stern lot had fallen to her, his big heart pained him, and he would have tears in his eyes. Might he tell her how much he loved her? They went to walk; and then she learned of his good fortune. After awhile he said, "Little Fanny, if I were to leave you, how much would you care?"

"Why, you are my only friend," she replied.

"And, how does my friendship serve you?" he asked. "Why will you not let me serve you?"

"If you want to serve me," she said, "please do not go away from me."

"But I must go. When I return I will have a new secret to tell you," he said.

Whitely left town the next morning, and on the following day he was in the heart of New England. About sundown, dusty and footworn, looking like a peddler without a pack, he entered the village of Silverton.—He knew it, for Fanny had told him all its beauties again and again. Here was the old mill, and here the post office; under a covered bridge raced the most reckless little river put down in the geography; there were the elm trees, and there the dusty way that led by her father's shop. He was on an errand of love, and he had a fat roll of crisp money in one of his pockets. That night he put up at the cottage with the white porch, opposite her father's smithery. What will not money buy? Before John retired he had paid cash for several acres of land on either side of the road and for the buildings thereon; within three days he was to have sole possession. He had never furnished a house in all his thirty years of life; but the orders that he gave showed he had good sense. He returned to New York after ten days' absence. He expected to find Fanny in the stone tenement, but she was not there. He found her in the crowded square watching the Weehawken Heights that were ablaze with light.

"You know what it all means?" he said; "you know my secret; that I love you so well I cannot do without you. If you are willing shall we not marry before many weeks pass and have a wedding journey in June weather?"

Of course at first, she faltered. But it was not long before she satisfied him.

Their wedding journey was into the heart of old New England, and to her old home. When the surprise had abated, when the new and the old had been examined, and the curious, cunning little faces in the flower-beds had been scanned, they stood awhile in the porch doorway.

"I feel perfectly rested," she said. "Why do I deserve such happiness?"

"Because you are good, my little darling," replied her husband; and, stooping, he kissed her sweet lips.

"Now," cried John Whitely, "I must hunt for my violin; I want to play 'Annie Laurie.' I feel just like it."

☞ No more trains for street wear, but they are indispensable for the house, and can be either round or square, as the fancy may be. Square trains, however, are the most admired, perhaps because they are so convenient to carry and easy to manage in dancing.

Starting in Life.

The first great lesson a young man should learn is, that he knows nothing. The earlier and more throughly this lesson is learned the better. A home-bred youth, grown up in the light of parental admiration, with everthing to foster his vanity and self-esteem, is surprised to find, and often unwilling to acknowledge, the superiority of other people. But he is compeled to learn his insignificance; his arts are ridiculed, his blunders exposed, his wishes disregarded, and he is made to cut a very sory figure, until his self-conciet is abased, and he feels that he knows nothing.

When a young man has thoroughly comprehended the fact that he knows nothing, and that intrinsically, he is of but little value, the next lesson is, that the world cares nothing for him. He is the subject of no man's overwhelming admiration; neither petted by the one sex, nor envied by the other, he has to take care of himself. He will not be noticed till he becomes noticeable; he will not become noticeable until he does something to prove that he is of some use to society. No recommendation or introduction will give him this, or ought to give him this; he must do something to be recognized as somebody. There is plenty of room for *men* in the world, but there is no room for idlers. Society is not very particular what a man does, as long as he does something useful to prove himself to be a man; but it will not take the matter on trust.

There is no surer sign of an unmanly and cowardly spirit, than a vague desire for help—a wish to depend, to lean on somebody, and enjoy the fruits of other people's industry. There are multitudes of young men who indulge in dreams of help from some quarter coming in at a convenient moment, to enable them to secure the success in life which they covet. Thus, one of the most painful sights in the world, is that of a young man with a strong constitution and a presentable figure, standing with his hand in his pocket longing for help. There are positions in which the most independent spirit may gracefully and gratefully receive assistance—may, in fact, as a choice of evils, desire it; but for a man who is able to help himself to seek help from others, is positive proof that he has been unfortunately trained, and that an indolent bias exists in his character. Let us not be misunderstood. We would not inculcate the pride of personal independence, which, in its sensitiveness, repels the good office of his friends. What we condemn in a young man is the habit of dependence which makes him anxious to accept as a favor those things which he might readly acquire by his own industrial exertions. A man who willingly receives assistance, especially if he has applied for it, invariably sells himself to his benefactor, unless his patron happens to be a man of sense, who is giving absolutely necessary assistance to one whom he knows to be both sensible and honorable.

When a young man has ascertained the fact that he knows nothing, and that the world cares nothing about him, that his success in life must depend on his own exertions, and that he must look to himself, and not to others, for assistance, he is in a fair position for beginning life. The next lesson is that of patience. A man must learn to wait as well as to work, and to be content with those means of advancement in life which we may use with integrity and honor. Patience is one of the most difficult lessons to learn. It is natural for the mind to look for immediate results. Let this, then, be understood at starting—that the patient conquest of difficulties which rise in the regular and legitimate channel of business and enterprise is not only essential in securing the success which a young man seeks in life, but essential also to that preparation of the mind requisite for the enjoyment of success, and for retaining it when gained. It is the general rule, in all the world, and in all times, that unearned success is a curse. It is a rule also that the process of earning success shall be the preparation for its conservation and enjoyment. So, day by day, and week by week—so, month after month, and year after year, work on; and in that process gain strength and symmetary, nerve and knowlege, that when success, bravely and patiently acquired shall be yours, it shall find you prepared to receive and to keep it. The development of all your mental, and moral qualities in the brave battles of life will amply reward you for the struggle. It will help to make a man of you, and give you not only self-respect, but the respect of your fellows and the public.—*Selected.*

Wit, Humor and Pleasantries.

—Can a dog reason? We do not know whether he can or not, but it is an indisputable fact that he knows which part of a man's body to grab in order to get the biggist mouthful.

—The price of strawberries is gradually coming down, but they are still so high that only editors of newspapers, Niagara Falls hackmen, plumbers and other millionaires can afford to indulge in them oftener than twice a day. [Norriston Herald.

—Spring is here. Every morning the painter who agreed to have your house all painted by the 10th of May comes round and sits in the front yard and holds a paint pot between his knees and stirs paint till three o'clock in the afternoon, and then says he believes he will go down to the shop and get a brush and see if there is a ladder there. [Burlington Hawkeye.

—An Irishman says "it is a great pleasure to be alone, especially av your sweetheart was wid ye."

—Some wicked wag suggests that deacons be compelled to use a bell-punch when they take up a collection in the church.

—The dissperarance of the silver three-cent peice is unregretted, except on Sunday morning, when money for the church collection is wanted.

—The plumber has been so often joked about that when you see what purports to be a new joke about him you may bet its solder than the hills.

—Evolution is the doctrine of small beginnings and small results, with an infinite waiting space between.—*Celia P. Wooley.* An editor is generally an evolutionist.

—"Good-day, Mose! How you vas shanged. Wouldn't never hafe knowd you!" "But my name is not Moses, sir." "Vreat heafens! is your name shanged, too?"

—Many country editors would unquestionably do well to follow mercantile pursuits. From "shear" force of habit, they would never give a customer the lest "credit."

—It was at the "Temple," Quincy, Mass., after a stately funeral, that the master of ceremonies solemnly announced in measured tone that the audience will remain seated while the corpse passes round to look at the mourners!"

—Negative Proof: Old Gent (who firmly believes in compulsory education) to cow-boy—"Oh, you go to school, do you? Now, I dare say, you can tell me who it was that was sayed when the world was drowned, can't you?" Cow-boy—"Yes, sir! but I forgit his name."

—Two neighbors in a country town—it was many years ago—had disagreeded about the site of a burial-lot that had been chosen, when the aggreived neighbor said to the other with emphisis: "I will never be buried there as long as I live." With equal emphisis the other replied; "I *will* be buried there if the Lord spares my life."

—He was a good colored brother, and, though bumble, he was reasonably shrewd. After listening to the dreary prayers and exhortations at the conference meeting, one evening, he rose in his seat, and his honest black face shone and his eyes twinkled as he said: "My brudren, I was passin' fru the paster this mawnin' and I saw a mighty fine bush o'huckleberries, and I thought I'd tote some of 'em hum to de ole woman, and I hadn't no basket nor nuffin to pick 'em in, and I looked aroun' and foun' a shingle, and begun for to pick off de berries and put 'em on dat shingle; but dey'd roll off jes' as fas' as I put 'em on, and I brung no berries home to de ole woman. Brudren, your prayers is jes' like pickin' huckleberries on a shingle; dey roll right off; dey don't none of 'em go hum to de Heabenly Farder."

☞ In colors there is much that is novel. Canaxuine is one of the most noticeble, and is so called because of the copper tints which resemble the complexion of a tribe of savages. But as the materials employed are of the best, the color, though peculiar, is handsome and quite distinguished. It appears not only in ribbons but in flowers. Pivoine (peony) is a new shade and seems a combination of garnet and plum; "amande" (almond) is a very delicate cream color, having a tinge of brown; and vieux rogue is a new bright red. Blue is brought forward, and here we find as favorite shades the safphire blue, which shows an overcasting of green, and the sevres and faience blue reduced somewhat in tone. Chips tinged in beige and ecru shades will be very fashionable, and again we find straws colored in tones which harmonize with such as are prevalent in new material.

☞ Logic is the essence of truth, and truth is the most powerful tyrant; but then tyrants hate the truth.—*Koslay.*

☞ Whatever people may think of you, do that which you believe to be right. Be alike indifferent to censure or praise.—*Pythagoras.*

Young Folks' Column.

Funny Uncle Phil.

I heard the grown folks talking last night when I lay abed,
So I shut my eyes and listened to everything they said;
And first they said that Polly and Phil were coming here,
And a good, good soul was Polly, but Phil was always queer;

And they never, never, never, in all their lives could see
How Polly came to marry him, nor how they could agree;
For she was just as bright and sweet as any flower in May,
But he was tight as a drum-head, and as black as a stormy day.

And his nose was always poking into other folk's affairs,
And he was altogether too fond of splitting hairs;
And he had so many corners you never could come near
Without hitting some of them or being in constant fear.

Well, I listened very hard, and I 'membered every word,
And I thought it was the queerest thing a body ever heard;
And in the evening, when I heard the chaise come down the hill,
But O! what stories grown folks tell! He wasn't I almost couldn't wait to see my funny Uncle Phil.

black at all!
And he hadn't any corners, but was plump and fair and small;
His nose turned up a little, but then it was so wee,
How it could poke so very much I really couldn't see.

And when he saw me staring, he nodded hard, and smiled;
And then he asked them softly if I was Elsie's child;
And when grandma said I was he took me gently on his knee,
And wound my longest curl about his finger carefully.

And he told me 'bout my mamma when she was a little girl,
And all the time he talked he kept his fingers on that curl;
Till at last I couldn't stand it, and I slipped down by his chair,
And asked him how he came to be so fond of splitting hair.

My! how he stared! and Jimmy laughed, and grandma shook her head,
And grandpa had his awful look, and Uncle Sam turned red;
And then the clock ticked very loud, the kitchen was so still,
And I knew I'd said something dreadful I had said to Uncle Phil.

But I couldn't help it then, so I told him every word,
And he listened very quietly; he never spoke nor Till I told him 'bout the corners, and said I didn't know
How he could have so many when there didn't any show;

And then he laughed and laughed, till the kitchen fairly shook;
And he gave the frightened grown folks such a bright and funny look,
And said, "'Tis true, my little girl, when Polly married me
I was full of ugly corners, but she smoothed them down, you see."

And then they all shook hands again, and Jimmy gave three cheers,
And Uncle Sam said little pitchers had most monstrous ears;
And grandma kissed Aunt Polly; but then she looked at me,
And said I'd better "meditate" while she was getting tea.

That means that I must sit and think what naughty things I've done;
It must be 'cause I'm little yet,—they seemed to think 'twas fun.
I don't quite understand it all; well, by and by I will
Creep softly up to him, and softly ask my funny Uncle Phil.

—*Wide Awake.*

In the Sugar-Bush.

Charlie and Mamie were going to Uncle John's sugar-bush to eat warm sugar; and that was enough to set any little boy or girl with a sweet tooth wild with delight.

"Do hurry, Mamie; if we don't get started before ten, we won't go to Uncle John's for Lottie. We'll just cut across lots to the bush."

Charlie was eight, and Mamie only six years old, so the boy took his own way. "Lottie'll be dis'pointed, and it's real mean, said Mamie, as Charlie drew her over the fence into the field, "and it's their sugar-bush, too."

"S'pose she'd walt at the house all day for us? She'll be in the bush before we are now."

"Don't you believe we're lost?" said Mamie, when they had been walking in the wood for some time.

"Maybe we've gone past the camp. We'll go back a little ways. Take hold of my hand," said Charlie.

They went back a short distance, and then started on in another direction.

"There's the very hill we came to awhile ago," said the boy. "We won't climb it. it's too steep. We wen't around that way before, now we'll go this way."

"I don't wan't to go on, I want to go home. I'm tired and I'm cold, and I think woods are dreadful!" pleaded Mamie.

"Pshaw! That's 'cause you're a girl. I think woods are nice. Where'd we get ladies' furs, feathers, seal-skin jackets, buffalo-robes, and maple-sugar, if there wasn't any woods?"

But Mamie sat down on a log, and leaned her back against a tree.

"S'posing we couldn't find the camp, nor find our way back home, what would you do?" said Charlie.

Mamie showed what she would do by beginning to cry.

"What would you do?" she asked.

"Oh, crawl into a hollow tree, and sleep like Kit Carson. Maybe you'd like to lie down here and let the robins cover you up with leaves, as they did the 'Babes in the Woods.'"

They died first. You don't think we'll die here, Charlie, do you? Oh, o—h! Look there!"

Charlie looked, and saw a large steer coming directly towards them. When he saw the children, he stopped, threw up his head, and looked very much surprised, indeed.

Charlie clambered over the log at once, but Mamie only straightened back and stuck out her feet till you would have thought she had no joints at the knees, and squealed for all the world like a pig.

Charlie caught hold of her arm, saying, "Come on, We've got to climb the hill now sure."

"O—h!" said Mamie, looking back over her shoulder. "Don't he look just like Deacon Black in the face!"

"It's his prob'bly," said Charlie, dragging her up the hill.

"We'll be pawed to death and ate up, won't we?" said Mamie, panting hard.

"Hallo!" cried Charlie. "If there isn't the sugar-camp! Now Mamie, let's cut for it, and we'll be in time for some wax yet."

Charlie got his wax, and Mamie, besides all the "sweet" she could eat, got warmly wrapped in a blanket by Lottie.

The fire was so warm and bright, and everything so pleasant, including Uncle John, that she forgot all about her fright till she saw the steer slowly coming towards the camp, but, as no one appeared to take any notice of him, she concluded that, besides being like Deacon Black in looks, he was like him also in being better than he looked.—*Companion.*

How Argus Went Sliding.

I was sitting beside my window, a few days ago, sewing, and watching the boys across the street. They had made a long slide along the icy pavement, and were having great sport, running with all speed towards the slide, and keeping their feet firm while they shot over it towards the snow-bank on the other side.

A large Newfoundland dog was with the children, racing after them and barking joyfully at the fun.

For some time Argus contented himself with trotting along the edge of the slide, but I suppose at last his dogship grew tired of watching the merry sport only, and decided to try for himself the fun of it.

I dropped my sewing for a moment to enjoy the sight of those rosy-cheeked, happy children, amongst whom were my own boys, when to my surprise and amusement, I saw the dog scamper to the further end of the slide, and take position with the boys for a run.

Presently, when the last boy had gone on, Mr. Argus followed suit with a quick run towards the ice, and then, planting his four feet firmly together, he also slid over it as the boys had done, only when he reached the snow-bank, the poor fellow, unable to stop himself, plunged into it and rolled over and over.

When he emerged to view, covered with snow, and shaking his shaggy coat, I fancied that he actually laughed in dog-fashion as heartily as the boys, and *they*—such a roar of laughter never was heard before, I'll warrant, while I joined in heartily. I never saw a dog slide before, but this is an actual occurrence, and shows how intelligent some dogs are, and how readily they can imitate and comprehend matters.

How Mice Behave.

Once I saw a little mouse bump his nose. He was afraid of me and was running away as fast as he could, when he ran against a hard wall. I think it must have hurt mousie's nose, for he sat up straight and rubbed it with his little foot so long that I had time to catch him.

Another time a mouse was running away from me and I threw a bit of cake to him. Mousie turned around, picked up the cake and sat still, holding it in his little paws while he ate it, watching me closely all the while with his bright black eyes. I did not disturb him, and when he finished the cake, he scampered off again to his nest.

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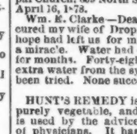

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